

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ECONOMIC
PLAN DISTORTED

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, some of our Republican colleagues have been seriously distorting President Clinton's economic plan, claiming that it contains the "largest tax increase in American history." For those who have been making such allegations, perhaps it is time for a refresher course in history—just to set the record straight.

Those who make the flawed argument that President Clinton has proposed the largest tax increase in history use current or nominal dollars as their basis for comparison—incorrectly implying that a dollar spent in 1982 has the same value as a dollar spent in 1993. Such a comparison tells you nothing relative to either inflation or the size of the economy. Such analysis which ignores these two critical factors could clearly distort the economic impact and true size of tax increases. In fact, according to the Congressional Research Service [CRS] in a memorandum on the very subject of historical comparisons of the size of tax increases, "A comparison made in current dollars would be of no use whatever."

Since the size of the real economy affects such comparisons, as well as changes in prices, a more reasonable way to compare the impact of tax proposals is to measure them as a percentage of our gross domestic product [GDP]. Over the entire 5-year budget window, the 1982 Reagan tax increase represented a little more than 1 percent, 1.09 percent, of our GDP. The Clinton proposal, on the other hand, represents a little more than one-half of 1 percent, .59 percent.

For the RECORD, I am inserting a memorandum prepared by the Congressional Research Service [CRS] on the issue of historical comparisons of tax increases. I urge my colleagues to read this informative memorandum before they historically compare the size of tax increases.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
Washington, DC, February 22, 1993.

MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Jill Long. Attention: Tim Hollenbaugh.

From: Jack Taylor, Specialist in Public Finance, Economics Division.

Subject: Historical Comparisons of the Size of Tax Increases.

As you requested, this memorandum discusses the several ways one might make historical comparisons of the size of different tax increases. Any such comparisons are obviously of doubtful use, since they are so sensitive to the time periods covered, the type of tax changes made, and the comparability of the economic and other factors influencing them. However, it is quite common to make such comparisons, and there

are some principles one could use to decide whether they have any validity.

A comparison made in current dollars would be of no use whatever. For example, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) is frequently called the "largest tax increase in history" (because of the five-year total revenue raised in current dollars). It was estimated to raise \$38 billion in its first full year. This appears much larger than, for example, the Revenue Act of 1942, which was estimated to raise only \$7 billion in its first year. If both figures are stated in 1987 dollars, however, the 1942 act raised \$62 billion and the 1982 act only \$42 billion. (The current Administration proposal is projected to raise \$36 billion in current dollars or about \$29 billion in 1987 dollars the first full year.)

Since the size of the real economy affects these comparisons as well as changes in prices, a more reasonable way to make them, if one insists on doing so, might be to compare them as percentages of gross domestic product (GDP). Of the tax acts cited above, the 1942 increase represented 4 percent of GDP, while the 1982 act represented only 1 percent. (The Administration proposal would be about one-half of one percent.) In seeking the "largest increase in history," incidentally, one would probably want to look even further back; the Revenue Act of 1918 raised an estimated \$6 billion from a much smaller economy, and the Civil War tax acts, although more difficult to quantify, were probably even larger.

It should be emphasized again that this particular approach to analyzing tax decisions is not very fruitful. Other factors that would have to be taken into account include the nature of the tax changes (some, such as changes in depreciation practices, simply trade revenues between years), the time periods for which revenue estimates are being made (not all comparisons even use the same number of fiscal years), and the effective dates of the tax changes (a law passed this year may take many years to produce its ultimate revenue effects). And even if all factors are taken into account, there are still better ways to evaluate tax changes, such as their relationship to the needs of the public sector for revenue.

SALUTE TO REV. FRANK WITMAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rev. Frank Witman, who has served our hometown of Simi Valley, CA, for 15 years as a volunteer police chaplain.

It takes a special kind of person to volunteer for the often grim duty of police chaplain. As a personal friend of his for many, many years, I can say without hesitation that he is that special kind of man.

Police chaplains are often called upon in the middle of the night to comfort the families of

accident or crime victims, serving as their department's voice of sympathy at what often is a moment of sudden loss. For 15 years, Frank has performed his difficult and emotionally draining duties with grace and sensitivity.

But chaplains are also there for the officers. As anyone who has spent any time around police officers knows—and I have accompanied officers on hundreds of ride-alongs as mayor and as a Member of Congress—the hard-edged Joe Friday facade that many officers and deputies often show the world is a necessary mask to keep them functioning in circumstances that would devastate most of us. On many occasions, Frank has been invaluable in comforting and assisting members of the department in times of need.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to join the department in thanking the congregation at the Simi Valley United Methodist Church, where Frank is senior pastor, for sharing him with his community for so long.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Frank Witman was recently honored by the Simi Valley Police Department for 15 years of service above and beyond the call of duty. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him and thanking him for his many years of comforting those in need.

COLONEL CLEMENTS RETIRES

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Col. Edward P. Clements, vice commander of the U.S. Air Force Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, Nellis Air Force Base, NV, on his retirement, Thursday, May 27, 1993.

Graduating from the University of Arkansas in 1967, he earned a bachelor of science degree in industrial engineering. He completed Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps the same year, furthering his training through Squadron Officer School in 1972, Air Command Staff College in 1979, and the Industrial College of Armed Forces in 1988. Also in 1988, he completed a master's degree in public administration.

Between the years of 1967 and 1970, he earned command pilot wings, flying 3,500 hours, as well as 268 hours of combat in Vietnam and Thailand. In 1975, Colonel Clements began test piloting the F-15, and by 1977, he was selected as one of the initial instructors for the F-15 Fighter Weapons School at Nellis Air Force Base, NV. He moved to headquarters, Langley Air Force Base, VA, in 1981, where he became fighter operations director, Weapons and Tactics Division. Returning to Nellis for 2 years, he commanded the 422d Test and Evaluation Squadron. In 1990, he began his current position.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

This well decorated officer was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1985. He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross.

It is with great pleasure that I commend Colonel Clements as he concludes a most distinguished career. His contribution to his country has been great, and I wish him well in the future.

CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLYWOMAN
HONORED BY AMERICAN CANCER
SOCIETY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of California State Assemblywoman Jacqueline Speier. A dedicated public servant who has committed herself to the betterment of our community, Jackie Speier was honored on Friday, June 4, by the American Cancer Society.

Born in San Francisco and reared in San Mateo County, CA, Jackie Speier attended local public schools in South San Francisco and graduated from Burlingame's Mercy High School. She received her bachelors degree from the University of California, Davis in 1972 and went on to graduate from the University of California Hastings College of Law.

Jackie Speier served as the legal counsel and legislative assistant to the late Congressman Leo Ryan in Washington, DC, until his tragic and untimely death in 1978. Jackie Speier was one of the staff members who accompanied Congressman Ryan to Jonestown, Guyana, to investigate the activities of the cult headed by Jim Jones. In the assault on the delegation by cult members, Congressman Ryan was killed and Jackie was wounded by gunfire.

In November 1980, Jackie defeated a 20-year incumbent on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, becoming the youngest supervisor ever elected in the county. In 1984, she was reelected to a second term and became the chair of the board of supervisors in 1985.

Assemblywoman Speier began her service in the California State Assembly in 1986 after winning a hard-fought uphill election battle. She was the first woman elected to the 19th Assembly District. Currently, she is the chair of the assembly committee on consumer protection, governmental efficiency and economic development.

Her tenure in the State assembly has been characterized by exemplary service and significant legislative accomplishments. As an assemblywoman, Jackie has authored legislation to protect consumers, eliminate government waste, and safeguard families, women, and children.

Some of Jackie's initiatives include legislation that requires that information be given to all employers and employees about the illegal-

ity of sexual harassment; the denial of a professional license to any person who fails to pay his or her child support; the banning of unfair funeral fees; the creation of a statewide early AIDS intervention program. Jackie has also sponsored legislation that establishes the State office of perinatal substance abuse, which manages California's alcohol and drug programs to help pregnant women overcome their addictions.

Assemblywoman Speier has been a champion for the cause of cancer research, and was appropriately honored by the American Cancer Society. Her legislative initiatives include the Health Research Fairness Act, which requires the inclusion of women and minorities in all appropriate medical research conducted in California and an income tax check-off, which supports breast cancer research.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of Assemblywoman Speier on the occasion of her being honored by the American Cancer Society. She has distinguished herself as a talented and dedicated public servant who is committed to serving the people of her district. I commend Jackie for her efforts on behalf of her constituents and wish her continued success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO
SUPERINTENDENT JOHN P. WILSON

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, almost daily we read stories in our local newspapers about all of the things that are wrong with schools across the country. Not often enough do we hear about what is right with our education system. Today I would like to recognize a man who has spent his entire adult life doing his part to make sure that thousands and thousands of young people received a quality education in a safe, challenging environment.

For the last 15 years, Dr. John P. Wilson has served as assistant superintendent for education services and superintendent of school for the Jurupa Unified School District in Riverside, CA. As superintendent for the last 5 years, Dr. Wilson has been ultimately responsible for the education and welfare of more than 15,000 children from kindergarten through senior high in 19 schools.

Prior to coming to Riverside County, Dr. Wilson served for a decade as the director of administrative services for the Modesto city schools. But, throughout his career as a school administrator, Dr. Wilson has always drawn on his experience as a high school social studies teacher, a junior high and elementary school teacher, a junior and senior high school vice principal and a high school principal.

In addition to his many contributions as an educator, Dr. Wilson has made numerous other contributions to our community. He has served on the Jurupa Chamber of Commerce, the Riverside Hispanic Chamber of Com-

merce, the board of directors of the United Way, the Riverside Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and many other community service agencies.

On June 30, 1993, Dr. John P. Wilson will retire as Superintendent of the Jurupa Unified School District. After 36 years as an educator, Dr. Wilson says he wants an opportunity to smell the roses a little more frequently and a lot more attentively. On the occasion of his retirement, I want to extend my thanks for his service to our community, and offer my best wishes for a happy and productive future, and success in whatever endeavors he pursues.

KILDEE HONORS HOUSE PAGES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude to all of the pages who have served so diligently in the House of Representatives.

We all recognize the important role that congressional pages play in helping the House of Representatives operate. This group of young people, who come from all across our Nation, represent what is good about our country. To become a page these young people have proven themselves to be academically qualified. They have ventured away from the security of their home and families to spend time in an unfamiliar city. Through this experience they have witnessed a new culture, made new friends, and learned the details of how our Government operates.

As we all know, the job of a congressional page is not an easy one. Along with being away from home, the pages must possess the maturity to balance competing demands for their time and energy. In addition, they must have the dedication to work long hours and the ability to interact with people at a personal level. I am sure they will consider this to be one of the most valuable and exciting experiences of their lives, and that with this experience they will all move ahead to lead successful and productive lives.

During their time here in Washington, these young pages witnessed history in the making. Not only have they met the newly elected President and Vice-President, but they were privileged to attend the President's landmark State of the Union address as well as the debate on the economic stimulus package and the budget reconciliation bill.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Page Board, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this group of distinguished young Americans. They certainly will be missed.

The names of the House pages follow:

DEMOCRATIC PAGES

Shawn Bailey, Lincoln Chermanie, Brent Collins, Lien Cox, Laura de la Torre, Philip Duritaza, Liesl Eichler, Brooke Ellinwood, Johnathan Foerester, Chad Fritz, Lynne Gadkowski, Leah Gleason, Trisha Gordon, Weldon Goree, Majdi Hijazin, Erica Jones, Melody Kemp, Kimberly Knepper, John Kohlhepp, Todd Litherland, Amy Loar, Micheal Loyco, Erin Miller, Christopher Moody, Renata Murdock, Susan Myers,

Megan O'Carroll, Terence O'Donnell, Gina Palmieri, David Pass, Rebecca Pollack, Marianne Prior, Andrea Ramsey, Stephanie Revels, Timothy Riordan, Jessica Robinson, Juan Rocha, Benjamin Sanderson, Natalie Sattawhite, Joanna Shimborg, Johanna Smith, Thomm Shannon, Jennifer Todd, Richard Van Guilder, Brian Villanueva, Helen Waldron, Phillip Walker, Naomi Wallace, Margarete Warner, Amanda Zimon, Chris Fahey.

REPUBLICAN PAGES

Morgan Bracken, Megan Cavanaugh, Jessica House, Brandon Jones, Wendy Kukuk, Brandy Lang, Erik Ludwig, Danielle Morcos, Stacy Rastauskas, Peter Smith, Jennifer Spence, Stephanie Van Gilder.

SALUTE TO FATHER JAMES McKEON

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Father James McKeon, the founding pastor of St. Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church in my hometown of Simi Valley, CA, who is leaving to assume a position with the Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

Father McKeon has helped guide two generations of Simi Valley families, and has contributed much to his community. When he became the founding pastor of St. Peter Claver, 750 families were members and Mass was held in the Simi Valley High School cafeteria. Today, membership has increased to 2,200 families and services are held in the church he helped build.

Father McKeon, who is now 64, came to Simi Valley in 1972 to help out a sick priest at the city's first Catholic church, St. Rose of Lima, after serving in a variety of positions in churches in the Los Angeles area. Soon afterwards, he was assigned to become founding pastor at the new church, which was needed to handle the city's exploding population.

Mr. Speaker, Father James McKeon has been an honored leader of my hometown and he will be missed. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his service to God and to the people of Simi Valley, and in wishing him well on his new assignment.

NEVADA'S NEW TENNIS HOPE

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding youth from Reno, NV. Brandon Kramer is excelling in the sport he knows and loves best, tennis.

He is currently finishing his sophomore year at Reno High School, where he takes part in the honors program. But his first love is tennis, a game he has played since he was 5 years old. As a member of Reno High School's ten-

nis team, he won the State of Nevada High School tournament. This was the first win in 18 years for a northern Nevada player.

This accomplishment was no surprise for Brandon, who is currently ranked No. 2 in his age bracket by the U.S. Tennis Association. Because of his outstanding performances, he was one of three young men selected to represent the United States in Mexico City in April. He proved his great skills and will play for the United States once again in Europe this June, competing in Germany, Italy, and France.

Brandon is waiting to hear from the coaching staff of the National Tennis Team at this time. Whether their decision is a yes or a no, I am proud to have this young athlete represent the United States, Nevada, and Reno as he continues to refine his game.

A TRIBUTE TO HARRY KNEY-TAL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harry Kney-Tal, Israel's consul general to the Pacific Northwest region of the United States, will, after a scheduled 4-year posting, be leaving San Francisco to return to Israel. One of his country's finest career diplomats, he will leave a void that will not easily be filled.

For years, Consul General Kney-Tal has contributed to the progress of Israel in many important ways and many of his achievements have been unsung. But this much is certain: Harry Kney-Tal has served with exceptional distinction. His career is a study of dedicated service and I wish to bring his distinguished accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues, some of whom know Harry from his service at the Israeli Embassy where he served as counselor for congressional relations some 10 years ago.

Harry Kney-Tal was born in Romania in 1944. After waiting 13 years to obtain an emigration visa, his family arrived in Israel in 1963. Mr. Kney-Tal spent a year on Kibbutz Ma'abarot before serving in the Israeli Air Force.

Upon completing his military service, he enrolled in the Hebrew University where he earned a bachelor of arts degree in Russian studies and political science. After earning his master's degree in international relations, he worked as a research fellow at the Soviet and East European Research Center of the Hebrew University.

Mr. Kney-Tal joined the Israeli Foreign Service in 1974 as a Soviet analyst. In 1978, he was a member of the Israeli delegation to the 32d U.N. General Assembly. Two years later, Mr. Kney-Tal was assigned to the Israeli Embassy in Washington, DC as a first secretary and later as counselor for congressional affairs.

In 1985, Mr. Kney-Tal returned to Jerusalem and was appointed director of the Division of Great Powers. In this capacity he was part of the efforts to promote the prospects for peace in the Middle East and became involved in the process of normalizing relations with the

U.S.S.R. In August 1988 he came to San Francisco to take up his current position of consul general of Israel to the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Consul General Kney-Tal for his service in San Francisco and wish him and his family the very best as he prepares to leave this key post. I have no doubt that he will continue to serve his country—the only real democracy in the Middle East—with distinction and dedication.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALBERT RAY MENDOZA

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, every day in cities and towns across the United States, men and women in the field of law enforcement risk their lives to protect the lives and property of the citizens of their communities. They do this, not for monetary rewards, which are generally modest, but because they believe in the rule of law and in the need of people to be secure in their homes and in public places.

In the city of Riverside, CA, police sergeant Albert Mendoza has served with distinction for 22 years as a member of the Riverside Police Department. After spending 4 years in the Air Force, Mr. Mendoza joined the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department where he was a deputy in the jail division. After a year in Los Angeles, he moved to the Riverside Police Department, where he has served as a patrol officer, a traffic officer, a communications shift supervisor, an investigator, and a public affairs officer.

During his years in law enforcement, Mr. Mendoza has also continued his education, eventually earning a B.A. in criminal justice from California State University at San Bernardino.

Mr. Mendoza has been a great credit to the Riverside Police Department, and his service has been appreciated by citizens throughout the city. But, the time has come for Al Mendoza to move on to the next step in his law enforcement career—a step that will take him to the neighboring community of Perris, where he will become a commander with the Perris Police Department.

On behalf of the people of Riverside, I want to thank Sergeant Mendoza for his years of dedicated service to our community, and wish Commander Mendoza best wishes in his new responsibilities.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS ROBERT WHITE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to Mr. Robert White, who will be honored at a retirement

dinner on June 23, 1993, in my hometown of Flint, MI, after 34 years of outstanding service for the Flint Area School Employees Credit Union.

Born and raised in Flint, Robert White attended Flint public schools, graduating from Flint Northern High School in 1946. He chose to stay home after high school and attended Flint Junior College, where he received an associates degree. He then attended Michigan State University, graduating in 1950 with a bachelors degree in business administration. He went on to graduate school at Michigan State University where, in 1952 he obtained a masters degree in guidance and counseling. After completing his education, he was a teacher in the Flint community schools from 1954 to 1959. In 1957 he was hired as a part-time employee at the Flint Teachers Credit Union. From there his career has taken him to the top position at the credit union.

During Mr. White's tenure as manager of the credit union, assets have grown from \$1,900,000 to \$120,000,000 and membership has grown from 2,459 to 19,739. He has been the catalyst for the growth and expansion of this fine organization. In addition, the credit union has expanded into many areas under the stewardship of Robert White, growing into a full-service financial institution.

I have known Mr. White for many years, as I was a teacher in the Flint school district and a member of the credit union. There is no question that Robert White has had a major impact on the lives of thousands of Flint area residents through his work at the Flint Area School Employees Credit Union. He has provided sound financial advice which has allowed many people to purchase cars, vacations, and pursue educational goals.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Robert White. He is a man who many people admire for his genuine concern for human dignity and his ability to assist people. I wish Bob and his lovely wife Elaine many years of happiness in retirement as they spend time with their children and grandchildren.

VOLUNTARY PRICE INCREASES— THE EXAMPLE OF DEPO- PROVERA AND THE UPJOHN CO.

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the pharmaceutical industry is twisting our arms and our ears in a desperate attempt to convince us, and the administration, that there is no need for a serious drug price review mechanism in this country. With the daily barrage of full-page newspaper ads they are making a case that is almost convincing. But not quite.

In H.R. 916 I have proposed the establishment of a prescription drug price review board to fairly and evenly apply an enforceable price review mechanism, similar to the Canadian Patented Medicine Prices Review Board. Instead, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers As-

sociation [PMA] proposes that we hire more lawyers to negotiate individual agreements with each company—agreements that could be cancelled at the whim of the company and have no workable remedial mechanism or statutory base.

Under the PMA's voluntary price increase scenario, some of the 100 PMA companies and some of the other 9,000 to 10,000 drug manufacturers and repackagers could choose to enter into voluntary agreements with the Government. It is notable that even the PMA members are divided on this issue. For example, recently the president of Warner-Lambert announced that his company will not support the proposal for voluntary price restraints as put forward by Merck & Co.

These facts are important to remember as we consider how we are actually going to get a handle on containing cost increases in the prescription drug sector. But there are other facts to be aware of as well. If you can get through drug companies' rhetoric and look at some of the plain facts, you can only conclude that they have been socially irresponsible and unable to act with restraint on pricing issues.

The specific example I want to identify today was brought to my attention by a private physician in Oregon, Dr. M.J. McKeown. He related that when the Upjohn Co. received FDA approval to market Depo-Provera injections as a contraceptive in October 1992, its price per dose more than doubled virtually overnight, increasing from \$19 to \$44. Since it must be injected once every three months, the annual cost increased from about \$76 to \$176.

This Oregon doctor wanted someone to speak up on this issue because he knows that a price increase of this magnitude puts his preferable method of birth control out of the reach of many young women. His concern is shared by the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association and many other groups and individuals.

What you have to know is the Depo-Provera has been marketed in the United States since 1960 and is used around the world for treating a variety of conditions. It is also notable that prior to the overnight doubling in price at the end of 1992, the average wholesale price had already increased 210 percent between 1980 and 1992. The Upjohn Co. derives cash revenues from the worldwide sales of this product and reports increased sales in Eastern Europe and Pakistan. With product sales increasing around the world, the price of Depo-Provera should have been decreased when it was approved for use as a contraceptive since that increased the company's market and volume of sales and lowered per unit costs.

Judith DeSarno, executive director of the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association has informed me that although the Upjohn Co. offers a 24-percent discount to certain publicly funded clinics, they refuse to offer the kind of deep discounts to title X clinics that oral contraceptive manufacturers offer. She states, "Some in Congress have thought of earmarking a sum of money for title X clinics to purchase the drugs. We oppose such an approach as it is rewarding the companies for refusing to set a public price." Ms. DeSarno regrets that, given clinics' limited budgets, this Upjohn's policy makes the drug virtually unavailable to poor women.

Even if the Upjohn Co. is shamed into reversing its money grab on Depo-Provera, and comes though with a deep discount for public clinics, women receiving treatment in private physician's offices in this country will continue to be charged the arbitrarily inflated price. This type of pricing is typical of the pharmaceutical industry and adds up to more unjustifiable health care cost inflation.

Under the PMA's proposal this pricing policy would be permitted. This example demonstrates why the pharmaceutical industry's proposal for the voluntary price increase option must be viewed as unacceptable.

TRIBUTE TO EVA CASEY VORIS ON HER 105TH BIRTHDAY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to an extraordinary resident of the Third Congressional District of Illinois, Eva Casey Voris. On July 6, 1993, Mrs. Voris will turn 105 years old, an accomplishment worthy of special recognition.

Eva was born in 1888 in the city of Chicago at 27th and State Streets, even before the first trolleys came along in that area. She was a resident of Beverly Hills—Morgan Park for 66 years, and now makes her home at the Rosary Hill Home in Justice, ILL.

Eva and her husband, George Frederick Voris, first lived in Auburn Park, IL, where they raised five children: Victor, George F., Jr., Virginia Oberkoetter, William L., and Robert A. Voris.

As a mother of 5 and a grandmother of 29, Eva has shown her dedication to her family. Her commitment to community and family is impressive and deserving of special recognition and honor. I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing Eva well on her 105th birthday and hope her life continues to be an adventure full of pleasant memories.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the citizens of New York City to honor the graduates of the New York City Academy of Public Service.

The academy, aimed at preparing our students for entrance and leadership in the area of public service, is the prototype for what should become a nationwide program. The graduates, representing an ethnic and racial mosaic with an 82 percent minority composition, have been involved in career preparation for public service. The program includes 2 years of academic enrichment courses taken at the junior and senior high school levels, which include the following electives: Introduc-

tion to Critical Issues in Public Service; Economics and Public Finance; Ethics in Public Service; and Criminal Justice Studies.

Under the leadership of the academy's director, Jan Henock, and its teacher coordinators, Rose Ann Coons of Forest Hills High School, John Leary of Benjamin Cardozo High School, and Vicki Wojcik of Washington Irving High School, the students have completed a minimum of 6 months of volunteer service and a paid summer internship in the public sector.

In addition, the program's success is accountable in great part to the strong alliance the academy formed with leaders of the public sector, including New York City Mayor David N. Dinkins, the National Academy Foundation, New York University, the New York City Academy of Public Service Advisory Board, Long Island University School of Public Service, the Federal Aviation Administration, the New York City Federal Executive Board, and the American Society for Public Administration.

The most unique graduation reaffirms the value of a partnership among business, the nonprofit sector, government, and educators to take a proactive approach to human resource planning and to ensure that all students achieve their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me today in recognizing not only the achievements already made by the New York City Academy of Public Service and its current graduates, but also the future goals they most certainly will attain.

EMPLOYEE OWNER OF THE YEAR

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, last week one of my constituents received national recognition for her work and energy as an employee owner.

Mrs. Shirley Bauer, a tool crib monitor, with the Foldcraft Co. of Kenyon, MN, was recognized by the ESOP Association as the "Employee Owner of the Year" at its 16th Annual Convention. The award is given to a non-management employee in an employee-owned company who has demonstrated, through initiative, execution and commitment, an understanding of ownership, an ownership attitude, and actions that enhance self-worth, dignity, and well-being among all the employee owners.

In citing Mrs. Bauer as the "Employee Owner of the Year," the trade association through ESOPs noted:

Because of her own personal commitment to creating an ownership culture at Foldcraft, Shirley's peers elected her to the ESOP Advisory Committee. Her enthusiasm was so infectious, her fellow employee owners changed the rules of the Advisory Committee so that she could serve more than one year. After her service ended on the ESOP Advisory Committee, Shirley, on her own initiative, co-developed an Ownership Enrichment Group (OEG) for non-management employees at Foldcraft. The purpose of the OEG was to make ownership rights and re-

sponsibilities more real to more employees. In a short time, the OEG began to conduct all of Foldcraft's monthly ESOP meetings, organize all activities for Employee Ownership Week, oversee arrangements for company open houses for community visitors, as well as other projects. For example, the OEG is currently recruiting every employee owner of Foldcraft to volunteer at a local thrift shop that aids lesser developed, or third world nations and their citizens.

Foldcraft Co. is a manufacturer of restaurant furniture and fixtures, and sells its product in the United States and throughout the world.

Mrs. Bauer won the award in competition with nonmanagement employee owners throughout America. I, and I know her co-owners and neighbors in the First District of Minnesota salute Mrs. Shirley Bauer for receiving this honor.

TRIBUTE TO COL. LAWRENCE SADOFF

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Laurence Sadoff, commander and district engineer for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Sacramento District. On June 12, 1993, many of Colonel Sadoff's associates, friends, and family will gather to honor his distinguished career and celebrate his retirement after 24 years of outstanding Government service.

In his Sacramento assignment, Colonel Sadoff was responsible for water resources development, flood control, military design, and construction. His duty further included real estate activities in parts of California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, and Wyoming.

After graduating from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, he then earned a master's degree in civil engineering from the University of Illinois and a master's degree in business administration from Southern Illinois University. He is also a graduate of the Naval College of Command and Staff, Newport, RI; and the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, PA.

He has held numerous commands and staff assignments in the United States and overseas and his military awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal—two awards—the Meritorious Service Medal—seven awards—the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the General Staff Identification badge, the Army Airborne and Pathfinder wings, and the Ranger tab.

Colonel Sadoff has also been an active community leader, serving on the boards of both the United Way and the Combined Federal Campaign. In addition, he is a past president and member of the Sacramento chapter of the Society of American Military Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Col. Laurence Sadoff for his commitment to the U.S. military and to his community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him continued success in the civilian realm with Jacobs Engineering.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF P.S. 102, THE BAY VIEW SCHOOL

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, 1993, an extraordinary school in Brooklyn, NY, will be celebrating a remarkable birthday. It is with great pleasure that I stand to recognize the Bay View School's 100th anniversary and to honor the commitment to education exhibited by its students and faculty.

In 1903, when P.S. 102 was built, the Bay Ridge area of Brooklyn was agrarian, and its student body was comprised mainly of farmer's children. The curriculum emphasized the meat and potatoes of education: simple arithmetic and basic reading skills. Today, however, the students enjoy the rewards of progressive education like incentive programs, class trips, and computer training. Although the school has advanced in its teaching methods to keep up with contemporary educational theory, the students and faculty have not forgotten the school's tradition-laden history.

The wooden schoolhouse opened its doors on June 9, 1893, and its faculty began instructing students from kindergarten through the eighth grade. Classes were large and the school was crowded. Alumnae still remember the Bay View School's modest beginnings with fondness.

Mr. Speaker, most agree that quality education is vital to the health of our Nation. Sadly, we often hear of our educational system only in the context of its ailing state. The reform of our educational system can benefit from the examples of successful models like P.S. 102, the Bay View School. I applaud the faculty and the student body of P.S. 102 for their commitment to quality education and congratulate them on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my original vote on the National Institutes of Health reauthorization bill that passed this body recently. Had I been aware that language was included for the funding of fetal tissue transplantation research, my vote would have been no. I am on record as having voted this way on similar legislation last year. I originally thought this was simply a straightforward reauthorization of NIH.

I have consistently opposed the research use of human fetal tissue derived from induced abortions because of serious moral and ethical concerns. The pursuit of transplantation research using human fetal tissue could create a demand cycle, providing rationale and even incentive for women to have abortions.

The decision of President Clinton to overturn the moratorium on this type of research is troubling. It opens the door to the extraction of

tissues from living fetuses. Some scoff at this. But consider that the NIH reauthorization bill gives an ethics advisory board the power to decide whether Federal funds can be used in research projects that would extract brain tissues from a living fetus. While the goals of NIH research in this area are scientifically admirable, the end does not justify the means.

Having said that, I would like to expand my recognition of the NIH. It is without doubt the premier medical research institute in the world. S. 1, the bill to reauthorize NIH, enables the institute to continue important research. There is no argument that the NIH serves a vital role in providing funding for desperately needed work on our most vexing diseases: AIDS, cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and many more. My family in particular has been touched by breast cancer and my concern for disease research is as sincere as my devotion to my family. NIH leads the way, and I salute them.

It is unfortunate that such exciting work must be shadowed by congressional opposition to funding because of fetal tissue research. But I believe a darker shadow falls on a society who, in its quest for knowledge and wisdom via science, abandons the instinct for protecting life. It is an instinct and a principle I cannot ignore in spite of all the good that comes from reauthorizing such an outstanding institution.

I remain opposed to abortion and opposed to using Federal funding to pay for abortions. Just as strongly, I oppose research which uses body parts of aborted fetuses. I do not believe a greater good can come from ending the life growing inside a mother.

A MESSAGE FROM THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: "NO ONE IS BORN HATING"

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important message from the American Jewish Committee. This message, which was published by the American Jewish Committee in a number of major national publications, suggests ways that our society can overcome the continuing problems of hatred against other races, religious, and ethnic groups in our country as well as worldwide.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the American Jewish Committee, America's pioneering human relations agency, seeks to combat bigotry and anti-semitism, and to promote human rights for all. Through programs such as the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, the Institute for American Pluralism, the Skirball Institute on American Values, and Hands Across Campus, the American Jewish Committee nurtures pluralism and democratic values worldwide. I would like to now take this opportunity to read the American Jewish Committee's important message:

NO ONE IS BORN HATING

But too many die because of hate. In only the past year, hatred of other races, other re-

ligions, other ethnic groups has led to "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims in Bosnia, religious battles between Hindus and Muslims in India, systematic suppression of Christians and animists in Sudan, the emergence of neo-Nazis, skinheads, and xenophobia in parts of Europe. Tragically, this list could go on and on and touch every corner of the world.

The United States is not immune to hatred either; group stereotyping, cemetery desecrations, assaults, even murders are the proof of that. But we do have something special—a democratic system that values diversity. In a word, it's called pluralism.

What works in our country will not necessarily work everywhere. Still, with almost nine decades of experience, the American Jewish Committee is convinced that there are some universal principles that every society can use to stop the forces of bigotry and to promote understanding among different racial, religious and ethnic groups:

Political leaders must fight group hate in word and deed. This year marks the 50th anniversary of one of the best examples, the leadership of King Christian X of Denmark, who inspired courage in his people to evacuate the Danish Jews to Sweden during the Nazi occupation.

Religious leaders must remind believers what virtually all religions, in remarkably similar language, agree upon. As the Bible teaches, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Individuals must take responsibility for combating hatred in their own lives, among family and friends. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Abraham Joshua Heschel are examples of prominent individuals who changed society only after making a commitment to equality in their personal lives.

The law must protect the rights, freedoms and security of all, including minorities, to insure that no one is jeopardized by racial, religious or ethnic prejudice.

Schools must teach tolerance and mutual respect among groups.

The media must exercise the responsibility that goes hand in hand with freedom of the press, reporting fairly and completely.

Are you thinking that this sounds all too familiar, a bunch of clichés? True, people have been saying it for a long time. But they haven't always been doing it. Starting to practice what we preach won't be easy, because group differences are often deeply rooted. But the alternatives are even harder—riots, pogroms, religious wars, ethnic cleansing, genocide.

It comes down to just two choices. We can continue to teach the children of the world to harm and even kill one another, in the name of race or religion or ethnicity, and risk being harmed or killed in return. Or we can teach them to overcome differences and live peaceably, with other, respecting and even celebrating diversity. Which choice would you make for your children?

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE GLEE, JR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on June 11, 1993, one of my constituents, Mr. George Glee, Jr., will be recognized by the Vanguard Urban Improvement Association for his outstanding leadership. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Mr. Glee.

Mr. Glee began his life-long career of community service in early 1969 at the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp., and served that firm in various capacities for over 9 years. His duties there included recruiting and managing personnel; writing operational procedures, proposals for funding, and developing budgets and management systems. He also acted as liaison for the president with government agencies, community organizations and businesses, served as chief operating officer of the company's five subsidiaries, and served on the president's policy committee. Mr. Glee's titles at Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp. included staff consultant; vice president for economic development; management assistant; manager of housing; and senior analyst for the economic development division.

After a brief period as a consultant to the acting president of the Whitney Foundation, Mr. Glee started with Vanguard Urban Improvement Association, where he now holds the position of chief administrative officer. In this capacity, he is responsible for administering the association's economic development, housing and youth programs; assuring compliance with guidelines set forth by governmental and private agencies; and developing goals and objectives for all program implementation.

Mr. Glee is a member of the Coordinating Committee for Economic Development for the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Bedford-Stuyvesant Businessmen's Association; the Brownstoners of Bedford-Stuyvesant; the National Business League; the Volunteers in Minisink New York City Mission Society; and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He holds board membership with the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History; the Education Action Development Center; and the New York City Housing Development Corp., where he has been a four-term Governor's appointee.

For his outstanding devotion to community service, Mr. Glee has received numerous awards over the years. Among them are the Community Leadership Award, 1973; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1974; Who's Who Among Black Americans, 1975; the Mt. Pisgah Christian Academy Community Service Award, 1984; the New York State Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus Service Award, 1985; and most recently the NAACP Brooklyn Chapter Man of the Year Award, 1991.

George Glee, Jr., has resided in Brooklyn for the past 16 years, and has a 15-year-old daughter, Knigi.

AFFORDABILITY OF HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED

HON. BLANCHE M. LAMBERT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that will make health insurance premiums more affordable for farmers and self-employed individuals. My bill simply changes the Tax Code to permanently provide self-employed people with a 100-percent tax

deduction for costs incurred while purchasing health insurance.

It is time to face the facts about purchasing health coverage today. Many of the 37 million uninsured are small-business owners. Health care costs averaged \$3,160 per person in 1992, with current increases projected to run in double digits through the end of the century. Prescription drug costs in many cases have risen more than 60 percent since 1985. My constituents are asking for relief.

This bill will achieve our goals of health care cost reduction and expanded access for the uninsured while reducing costs for those currently insured by lowering fees passed on to consumers from hospitals for care of the uninsured. Passage of this proposal may even induce employers to purchase better health care plans for their employees.

Our actions must show our constituents that we understand the problems they are facing. This bill is a first step in finding solutions for our looming health care disaster. While this legislation is not the final solution to our health care crisis, it is a necessary first step in providing assistance to the small businessmen and farmers who are the economic backbone of my district and my State.

HEALTH CARE REFORM WE WANT, NEED, AND UNDERSTAND

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Americans understand the need for health care reform. They are willing to accept some changes to have it and they are even ready to pay a little more. The problem is that no one can define what real reform is. The optimists say that we can have reform by tinkering a little here and there with the current system. Pessimists say reform will cost a lot of money and the delivery system will have to change dramatically. There is still another camp that says we can have real reform by combining elements of programs already in place. It is relatively certain that we will take a step toward health care reform this year. The question is whether it will be a giant step or a tiny one.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a recent column from the Louisville Courier-Journal by Robert T. Garrett. Mr. Garrett admonishes the President to give us a health care reform proposal that people can grasp and are willing to accept. He has some feasible suggestions that deserve further consideration. For example, he recommends putting everyone in Medicare; expanding Medicare to cover prescription drugs and extended nursing home stays; abolishing Medicaid; preserving freedom of choice; and allowing private insurance to sell only supplementary insurance to people who want more than the basic coverage.

Mr. Garrett is honest. He says his proposal will not cure all of our health care ills. I believe it is unrealistic to believe that we can adopt a plan to solve all our health care problems in one fell swoop. It took years for us to weave this web and so it will not be untangled quickly

or easily. Mr. Garrett has some excellent ideas. His column gives us some additional insight into what opinion leaders outside of the beltway are thinking.

A MODEST PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL HEALTH REFORM

(By Robert T. Garrett)

Dear Mr. President: Congress' resident golf pro, Danny Rostenkowski, sure drove the green a few days ago when he called the health-care plan being drafted by your wife and her advisers "the domestic equivalent of Star Wars." True, the so-called "managed-competition model" for health care has been a wonderful thing for tourism in Jackson Hole, Wyo., and for a passel of professors who needed to get some impenetrable articles published in academic journals. As fads go, it's terrific.

But as public policy, it's pure whiz-bang theory. Its success would hinge on the optimal performance of a host of new structures, none of which can be described without resort to a lot of \$5 and \$10 words. You've got your HPCs (pronounced "HIPpicks"), your AHPs and the NHCB, which sets the UEHB. And don't forget OMSB. (To compare "outcomes." Remember?)

U.S. Rep. Fortney "Pete" Stark, the California Democrat who heads the health subcommittee of Rostenkowski's House Ways and Means Committee, went on CBS News recently to beg you to send Congress something that he and other Democratic leaders can explain to their colleagues. That didn't seem so outrageous a request.

Problem is, the managed-competition folks have gotten you so far out on this limb that you can neither retreat nor overcome these liabilities:

You can't explain what you want to do to your indispensable political base, the "Reagan Democrats" who came home last November.

You can't put to rest nagging suspicions that managed competition is really the Private Health Insurance Industry Preservation Act of 1993.

You can't rally to your cause traditional liberals (such as yours truly), who believe managed competition is too risky; has too slender a margin for error; offers too many opportunities for subversion; and, with all its Buck Rogers qualities, runs counter to good, old common sense.

Let's get the dirty secret to all of this out in the open. What's driving the rush to managed competition, in which state-created consumer cooperatives would buy health insurance from private networks of insurers and providers, is the belief that everything government does is bad. Nobody will accept a government-run insurance program. You've got to preserve free-market concepts. You must bow to a reigning ideology of free-market economics that depends on an almost-mystical belief that we can create a true health-care marketplace.

Never mind that sick people are not rational, cost-conscious, comparison shoppers. Never mind that the insurance companies have proven diabolically ingenious at shedding, not spreading, the risks posed by enrolling sick folks in their plans. Never mind that entire swaths of the country, including Eastern Kentucky, have so few doctors and such economically fragile hospitals that it's simply laughable to think we can divide them up on teams that would compete against one another on price.

What we'd end up with would be more, not fewer, 75- or 100-mile, one-way trips by rural Kentuckians to the approved hospital or spe-

cialist. And more, not fewer, forced breakups of longstanding doctor-patient relationships, despite overwhelming polling evidence that Americans want the freedom to choose their doctors. Your recent decision to let Fortune 500 companies continue to insure their own workers, separate from the HPCs, or "health alliances," as the insurance-buying co-ops would be called, ignores the political principle behind the success of Big Government programs such as Social Security.

Everybody's in it, paying part of the tab, for peace of mind. It's not welfare for someone else, paid by the taxes of middle-class folks who don't get the benefit.

Mr. President, let's cut to the chase.

A few years ago, a bunch of Senate Democrats who were eager to distance themselves from Teddy Kennedy's national health insurance plan came up with "pay or play," the idea that employers must provide coverage to their workers or pay a tax to help the government cover the uninsured. Being a "New Democrat," you also embraced pay or play. You stuck with it through last year's primaries. But then, when Republicans started attacking how much pay or play would cost small business, you embraced the much fuzzier idea of managed competition. Your Sept. 24 plan said the mandate on employers to provide coverage would be phased in, "with small businesses coming last, and *** tax credits to protect businesses."

It's easy to see how you were lured in that direction, especially given the tugging on you from appealing health-care reformers in academe, such as Princeton's Paul Starr, and one of the most decent guys in Congress, Rep. Jim Cooper, D-Tenn.

But if you want to be a New Democrat, Mr. President, find some issue—the line-item veto, campaign-finance reform, school choice, the death penalty—on which a majority of the public may actually be with you as you defy the liberals in Congress.

It's abundantly clear that most Americans don't understand and thus cannot be said to support managed competition. But polls show they do want national health insurance, peace of mind, cost controls and freedom to choose their doctors.

On Capitol Hill, trouble looms because of the disenchantment with your plan of such traditional Democratic constituencies as the elderly (you're delaying true reform of nursing care and its financing); the auto workers (Detroit wants its aging workforce pooled with those of other Fortune 500 firms); and urban liberals.

As liberal economist and syndicated columnist Robert Kuttner recently warned, "Unless the program is comprehensive enough to win wide voter support, the broad public will tune out, and health reform will become just another insider affair: The package eventually legislated would be the lowest common denominator that industry interest groups can agree on."

You're in the wholly untenable position of pushing what is likely to be a losing proposition in Congress that is a likely loser with the American public (assuming folks ever get a grasp of this baby).

Why not simplify your public-relations task and realign yourself behind a plan that has greater prospects of political success (and even if it loses, will make you a winner with the great majority of Americans)?

I'm not talking about something fancy, something that reinvents one-seventh of the economy. I'm talking about something Granddad can understand, something that expands on programs and people that are already in place in our government:

First, put everybody on Medicare. Charge folks the \$36.60-a-month premium that we now charge the elderly for doctors, lab tests, X-rays and home health care. (After an annual \$100 deductible, the patient pays 20 percent, while the government pays the rest.) Also, for hospitalization and post-hospital care, collect a modest premium from non-retirees, plus the same deductibles and coinsurance now in force for everybody in Part A.

Second, expand Medicare to cover prescription drugs and extended nursing-home stays, but don't get into offering all the frills that the over-lobbed Medicaid programs offer.

Third, abolish Medicaid. Give the money to the states, and let them experiment with how best to subsidize poor people's out-of-pocket expenses for Medicare. (This isn't wholly new. Since 1988, we've had the states doing this on a smaller scale.)

Fourth, preserve freedom of choice, but put the providers on a diet and cut administrative costs. Fully using Medicare's current reimbursement schemes for hospitals and doctors; requiring providers to accept all patients; and banning them from billing patients for balances higher than Medicare allows, we can at least restrain health-care inflation and boost family doctors' incomes.

Providers will bellyache and try to "game the system." But, hey, bureaucrats backed up by future Democratic administrations can try to catch them. And we will have eliminated providers' nightmarish task of handling private insurance's paperwork and utilization reviewers.

Fifth, allow private insurance to sell only supplementary insurance, for those who want more than Medicare's basics. The federal government's recent effort to end fraud in the "Medi-gap" insurance market, by requiring insurers to offer 10 standardized plans, should be extended, so that consumers can comparison-shop.

Mr. President, let's not be cute or mince words. This is single-payer, government health care for all. It will require a big tax hike, on top of the one you're seeking to reduce the deficit.

It doesn't cure everything. It doesn't end the medical arms race, redirect federal medical-research dollars, restructure medical education or resolve our ambivalence as a society about denying expensive, long-odds, high-tech medical treatments to everybody *** everybody, that is, except us and our next of kin.

But there's a thing or two good to be said about this Medicare-for-all idea. It would insure everybody and deliver an end to anxiety about loss of coverage and an end to charity care and "cost-shifting." People still could pick their doctors. There's no pie-in-the-sky stuff. Benefits would begin immediately, along with the taxes. There's no start-up time for the government. Its personnel and rate-setting methodologies are in place. Patients' out-of-pocket expenses would discourage frivolous trips to the emergency room.

Businesses, though unreliable as allies of such reform, would have to love being put out of the business of buying health insurance for their employees. Governors certainly would love shifting the budget-busting elements of Medicaid—nursing-home care and providers' reimbursements—to the federal government. And both Reagan Democrats and traditional Democrats—the "Bubbas" and ethnic Catholics; the seniors, unionists, citydwellers and minorities—will view you as a hero.

Mr. President, if you persist in your present course, you have two impossible jobs

ahead of you. First, you'll have to explain what value private insurance brings to health care, and dispel doubts raised by the fact that executives of Prudential, Aetna, and Cigna were present in Jackson Hole at the creation of managed competition. Good luck.

Second, you'll have to explain how the single-payer approach is a bigger leap of faith than your domestic Star Wars. After reading the recent special edition of Health Affairs dedicated to managed competition, I made a list of all the tasks that the HIPCs or health alliances would perform—negotiating with insurers, inspecting their provider-networks' capacities, determining each community's standardized premium, gathering quality-of-care data, educating consumers, enrolling them in plans, risk-adjusting payments to the insurers, terminating those that perform poorly, promoting competition or alternatives to it in rural or inner-city areas, keeping an eye on out-of-pocket expenditures and assuring that poor people don't all end up in the same plans.

Whew! And all of this because we doubt that government can get anything right!

In fact, as you know, Mr. President, Medicare and Medicaid have a good track record at keeping administrative costs low. In the last 30 years, government has enriched health-care providers fantastically. "Socialized medicine" sure has driven them to the poorhouse, hasn't it? Maybe it's time to socialize the benefits.

Mr. President, you dealt with legislators back in Arkansas. Maybe not Rosty or Pete Stark. But you've heard their message many times: "How'm I gonna 'splain this 'un back 'ome?"

Mr. President, I implore you, give them something that can be explained.

WELCOME TO AMTRAK

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, from the days of stage coaches and wagons to the present, transportation has been vital to Riverside, CA. And throughout the city's history, the railroad has played a major role in the timely movement of goods and people in our area. Santa Fe Railway, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroad Co. lines run through the city providing dependable daily freight service to Riverside businesses. And, residents have access to Amtrak passenger rail service through nearby terminals in San Bernardino and Pomona.

On June 12, the city of Riverside will begin a new era in its relationship with the railroads when it welcomes the western reservation sales office for Amtrak. This revolutionary facility will be the state-of-the-art reservations center in the country.

Because the WRSO covers such a large geographic telephone service area and California is seismically active, the building has full backup systems and can operate several days on its own power with full services. Everything in the facility is 100 percent digital technology unless the caller's local phone company switching station is still analog. Headsets have built-in decibel limiters to prevent inadvertent ear damage.

With 404 work stations, the WRSO will be Amtrak's largest reservation sales office. The training center includes two training rooms with modern audio-visual enhancements as well as support offices and spaces. And, there is an exercise room, called a health maintenance room, which has equipment primarily for aerobic and cardiovascular type exercise.

A new philosophy of operation goes along with the new building. Known as CQI, or continuous quality improvement, this philosophy is based on the belief that customers will benefit from service given by employees who are pleased and proud of their work and with their workplace.

On behalf of the citizens of the 43d Congressional District, I am extremely happy to welcome Amtrak's western reservation sales office to Riverside. I am pleased that Amtrak has chosen our city as the location of this exceptional new facility, and I am confident that the managers and employees will find Riverside a wonderful place to work.

ALEXANDER MARK SIMON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's strength and pride are a composite of all the extraordinary events that take place in the life of our communities across this land.

One such special event is being celebrated in my congressional district at the home of Mark, Kathy, and David Simon where they have just welcomed the long-awaited arrival of a new son and brother, Alexander Mark.

Mr. Speaker, it is said that for every child that is born, God is not yet discouraged of humankind. Alexander Mark Simon is our most recent reminder of this. The 14th Congressional District and our country are strengthened today with this child's arrival into a family of love and commitment.

I ask that the House of Representatives join me in this happy tribute to the newly enlarged Simon family.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW JERSEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter in the RECORD the remarks of Michael W. Azzara who is the newly installed chairman of the New Jersey Hospital Association. Mr. Azzara has spent over 20 illustrious years serving in the field of healthcare and I feel that his remarks are extremely relevant in this time of change for the entire industry. His remarks are as follows:

I am humbled and deeply honored to stand before you as the new chairman of the New Jersey Hospital Association.

My humble thanks to Augie Picelli for his leadership and courage during perhaps the

most difficult year in the 75-year history of NJHA, and to Lou Scibetta and the entire NJHA staff for their dedicated service to the hospitals we represent.

It's hard to believe that my career in healthcare now spans over 20 wonderful and fast-paced years. The changes we have all witnessed in the past year seem to dwarf what has gone before in my career and the changes to come in national health care reform may make our current period seem tranquil. No doubt about it, call it a, "paradigm shift," reform, revolution, crisis, or chance, "the times they are a-changing" and healthcare may never be the same. This new era poses incredible stresses, challenges, fear, frustrations, and, at the same time, offers opportunities to create a new vision for NJHA, our hospitals and the communities we serve.

In just a few weeks, President Clinton's Task Force will unveil the most ambitious and fundamental health reform proposal since the Great Society programs of the 1960's. No one has a perfect crystal ball of what will follow, but I hope you agree that we are ready to witness and participate in very dramatic changes in the financing and delivery of healthcare. Hospitals, physicians, employees, and the public all clamor for reform. Each group has been warned about having to make "sacrifices." But we are often so terrified about the future that our energies get wasted in senseless bickering, posturing, and competition which may not be in the public interest.

Uncertainty and fear provide us with the opportunity, if not the mandate, to reinvent the NJHA, its relationship to its members, its relationship to government, and its relationship to the public in promoting meaningful healthcare reform.

How should we respond? In my opinion, the challenge is well defined and requires a strong proactive direction. We need to create a new vision for the healthcare system in New Jersey and the NJHA which is based on values that emphasize service to our communities, and collaboration among hospitals, physicians, nurses, government, and many other groups. We will also need to develop and nurture a new-found unity in NJHA which is enriched by a diversity of opinions and sustained by membership participation and ownership of our vision and strategies.

Translating, this "recipe" of a new vision, based on key values and energized unity, will also require creative leadership from the NJHA Board of Trustees and executive team, and most important, strong support from our membership.

I know that the NJHA Board is committed to creating this new vision for NJHA, and I am confident we are embarking on a process that will renew the NJHA for the new environment. I pledge to you my best efforts in accepting the charge as your chairman. Thank you for your confidence and support, and please join me in making the NJHA the advocate for all New Jersey hospitals in serving their communities.

A TRIBUTE TO MAYOR NICHOLAS CHACONA

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Nicholas Chacona, a dedi-

cated public servant who has worked tirelessly on behalf of the people of his hometown, Sayre, PA. His lifelong commitment to his community has made a difference in the lives of its people, and I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues in the House my respect and admiration for my friend Nick Chacona.

Nick Chacona has served as mayor of the borough of Sayre for the past 28 years earning a reputation as a man who listens to the people and who takes action to resolve their problems and concerns, no matter how large or how small. He has worked to bring sensible economic development to the borough, and has been masterful in the difficult chore of keeping taxes down while providing needed public services and facilities to the people. For seven consecutive terms the residents of Sayre have chosen Nick to be their mayor, and they have been served by a conscientious, dependable and caring man.

Nick moved to Sayre with his family when he was 5 years old, 8 years after his parents came to the United States from their native Greece. Nick graduated from Sayre High School in 1930 as the Nation was gripped by the Great Depression, and abandoned plans for college to help out at the family restaurant opened by his father 2 years earlier. After his father passed away in 1936, Nick took over the family business and operated the restaurant with his wife Ozzie until their retirement in 1988. During World War II, Nick served with distinction in the U.S. Navy aboard the *U.S.S. Vestal*.

While working to make his business a success, Nick also worked to give something back to the community. He was a founder of Sayre little league, and sponsored teams for 40 years to give young people the chance to play baseball. He has been an active member of the Elks, serving in local, district and State leadership roles including State president, and currently serves on the Pennsylvania Elks State Advisory Board. He is a lifetime member of the Sayre Fire Department and a trustee of the Robert Packer Hospital. He has been involved in a variety of community service organizations, including the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Moose, Odd Fellows, Demolay, Sons of Italy, Catholic War Veterans, and others.

Nick's commitment to his business and his community is surpassed only by his devotion to his family. Nick and Ozzie Chacona have been married for 58 years, and have raised their sons Chris, Paul, William, and Marcus. They have been blessed by five granddaughters, two grandsons and a great-granddaughter. Nick and Ozzie are members of the Church of the Epiphany in Sayre.

In the late 1950's Nick began his public service career after winning election to the Sayre Borough Council. In 1965 he was elected to his first 4-year term as Mayor, and has won reelection ever since. Earlier this year, Nick announced that he will retire at the end of 1993 after nearly three decades of service to the people of Sayre. Through the years I have had the good fortune to work with Nick Chacona on many issues, and I know him as a man of great effort, ability and compassion. I have been blessed by our friendship.

On June 13 the William H. Siegal Lodge 1352 of B'nai B'rith will present its Lifetime

Achievement Award to Nicholas Chacona in recognition of his service to the community and the Nation. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, the good members of the Siegal Lodge and the citizens of Sayre in recognizing the outstanding contributions and achievements of Mayor Nick Chacona, and in congratulating this great American on this wonderful honor.

HONORING RONALD S. COOPER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a constituent and special individual, Ronald S. Cooper, upon his receiving the Franklin H. Ornstein Human Relations Award of the American Jewish Committee.

Ron Cooper's name is synonymous with compassion, dedication and philanthropy, as well as achievement in business and civic affairs. As a managing partner in the firm of Ernst & Young, Mr. Cooper has had a major impact on the growth of business on Long Island. A well-recognized authority on the economics of Long Island, he has helped numerous companies create a sound financial operating basis. At present, he chairs a task force to establish the Long Island Fund for Entrepreneurs [LIFE], designed to create economic support for start-up companies.

His involvement in philanthropy and community support illustrates the broad impact of his dedication to social concerns. Currently, he is chairman of the Long Island Campaign Cabinet of UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, overseeing a \$17 million fundraising effort. In addition, he is vice-president of the Long Island Philharmonic, treasurer and board member of the Long Island Association, member of the CEO council of the Long Island Forum for Technology, board member of the Friends for Long Island Heritage, and member of the board of directors of the Long Island Better Business Bureau.

Among the many testimonials given him by the community in recognition of his dedication are the Long Island Distinguished Leadership Award, the Distinguished Community Service Award of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize Ronald S. Cooper. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting him for his efforts.

TRIBUTE TO WEST ELSDON CIVIC ASSOCIATION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an active group on the southwest side of Chicago known as the West Elsdon Civic Association. On June 12, 1993,

the organization will be celebrating its 50th anniversary as a chartered group. I am pleased to rise and recognize this group on this special occasion.

The West Elsdon Civic Association is the oldest chartered civic association in the entire State of Illinois. The group originated in 1943 as the West Elsdon Civic Defense League. Two years later, after World War II, the name officially became the West Elsdon Civic Association and has remained so ever since.

Over the years, this not-for-profit group has worked with and contributed to numerous charitable groups in the Chicagoland area, such as: the American Red Cross, Crusade of Mercy, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, USO, the Kennedy Foundation, Better Boys Foundation, the Beat Representative Program, and the Chicago Police Department Vest Programs.

As the West Elsdon Civic Association celebrates its 50th anniversary, I am pleased to recognize them for their contributions to our community. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the West Elsdon Civic Association. May the next half century be as successful as the first.

HONORING THE HEIGHTS CENTER FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge today the 20th anniversary of the Heights Center for Senior Citizens, which serves the needs of the elderly in my district.

For two decades, the Heights Center has been a place where senior citizens of diverse backgrounds can meet and enjoy the company of their neighbors. The Heights Center also runs a lunch program that helps meet the nutritional needs of the elderly.

This not-for-profit service center was chartered under the auspices of the Older Americans Act. Its success reminds us that we must continue to support programs that assist the elderly, especially in our urban areas.

I commend all the people who have devoted their time and energy to the Heights Center for Senior Citizens, and wish them many more years of success.

NATIONAL FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MONTH: BETTER DIET MEANS BETTER HEALTH

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation struggles with rising health care costs and the continued high incidence of heart disease and cancer, there has never been a better time to promote healthful eating habits among Americans.

One of the easiest and most beneficial ways we can do this is to consume more fresh fruits

and vegetables, along with the other foods that are a part of a healthful diet. America's leading health authorities, including the Surgeon General's office, have noted that eating more fresh produce can help reduce one's risk of contracting many debilitating illnesses.

One organization, the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, is working to spread the word about the health benefits of fresh produce through the annual celebration of National Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month, during the month of June.

Through a series of media events and innovative educational promotions, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month seeks to make consumers more aware of the bounty of delicious, nutritious, and affordable eating choices they have in June and practically year-round.

But Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month is more than just a promotion campaign, it's also about promoting a healthy, balanced, and nutritious diet.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month works in conjunction with the national five-a-day campaign. The goal of this program is to encourage consumers to eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day—the amount recommended in the new Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

I commend the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association for its efforts to spread this important nutritional message throughout our Nation. Fresh produce is a vital part of a diet that enables people to live a healthy and long life. Not only will eating fresh fruits and vegetables improve our collective health today, but it can also reduce the amount of money our Nation must pay for health care tomorrow. Preventive medicine begins with a nutritious and healthy diet. Diet is the ounce of prevention that is worth a pound of cure.

It is my hope that the celebration of the month of June as National Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month will help all Americans realize the wonderful tastes and the illness-preventing powers of a diet abundant in fresh produce.

TRIBUTE TO SAUNDRA JO KELLEY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Sandra Jo Kelley of York, PA, who will be retiring after 32 years of service to the York County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. She will be honored with a reception and dinner at the Eagle's Nest Restaurant in York, PA, on June 25, 1993, for her outstanding contributions to the farming community. Director of the York County ASCS office, Mr. D. Wayne Kurtz, will preside over the evening's activities as master of ceremonies. I commend and congratulate Mrs. Kelley for her exemplary work as program assistant for the York County ASCS.

A lifelong resident of York County and graduate of William Penn High School, she began her service to the agency in April 1961. Since that time, she has been an invaluable asset to the York County office. Mrs. Kelley handled

the activities in accepting and processing applications and issuing payments in various conservation programs. Acknowledged for her reliability as a civil servant, she served as Acting County Executive Director of the York County office during the director's vacancy. She is recognized by other office employees, State ASCS, and county farmers as a trustworthy and knowledgeable source of information.

In Pennsylvania and specifically York County, where the agriculture industry is so vital to the economy and members of the community, Mrs. Kelley's efforts have been of the utmost importance. I commend Mrs. Kelley for her distinguished service and devotion to the agency and to the farming community of York County. Her cooperative spirit and friendly attitude will be greatly missed by all who have worked with her.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ROBERT A. WOLF

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district in Riverside, CA has been extremely fortunate to have a dynamic and dedicated group of community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give of their time and talents to promote the well-being of our city and county. These individuals work tirelessly to improve the community's economy, its education system, its environment, and its overall quality of life.

One of the individuals who has been a leader among leaders is Mr. Robert A. Wolf. Mr. Wolf has been active in so many community activities that it is hard to imagine how he has found the time to become a successful businessman as well as a husband and father of two college-age children.

Mr. Wolf has been active in the Moreno Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Moreno Valley Unified School District, the Military Support Group of the Inland Empire, the YMCA, the Child Care Consortium of Riverside County, the Riverside Community Hospital, the University of California at Riverside Management Club, the Riverside County Planning Commission, and many more organizations.

As a member of the Valley Group, the Monday Morning Group, the Riverside County Leadership Council, the Inland Business Coalition, the Inland Empire Clean Air Partnership and many other organizations, Bob lobbies local, State, and Federal officials on items of concern to our area, often developing position papers on issues, and has developed a demonstrated expertise in the areas of land use, water, air quality, and transportation.

In recognition of his expertise in regional transportation issues, California Gov. Pete Wilson has recently appointed Mr. Wolf to the State Transportation Commission. In order to take this position, Bob will be forced to give up his position on the Riverside County Planning Commission. Although we will miss his steady hand and calm, good judgment on the planning commission, we are pleased that the en-

tire State of California will now have the opportunity to benefit from Bob's dedication, knowledge, and hard work.

On behalf of his friends and all of the people of Riverside County to whom he has given so much of his time and talents, I wish to thank Bob Wolf for his many contributions to our community and to wish him much success as he takes on his important new assignment.

THE NEED FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM: EXAMPLE NO. 8—THOSE WHO CURRENTLY HAVE COVERAGE CAN'T EVEN MAINTAIN IT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, when Representative CLAY and I introduced legislation in 1985 to continue health insurance coverage for former employees and family members that might lose their coverage otherwise—due to unemployment, divorce, death, or other events—we had very modest goals; namely, we wished to provide an option to those currently insured so that they could simply maintain that coverage.

These protections have come to be known as "COBRA coverage" as the originating legislation was included in the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985. For hundreds of thousands of widows and widowers, disabled individuals and families, and the unemployed, the COBRA protections have in fact served its purpose. For these individuals, COBRA means security from the catastrophic costs of illness during periods when insurance would otherwise have been lacking.

But all is not well with COBRA. In the attached letter, a resident of Illinois describes the horrors he and his wife have gone through to secure a conversion policy. Under COBRA, qualified beneficiaries have the option of converting to an individual policy at the end of the COBRA continuation period. This provision was included in the enacting legislation so that individuals are able to buy health insurance from the employer's plan without being subject to medical screening.

Well, the premium offered to this gentleman went from \$399 to \$2,134 per month. That is a 500-percent increase, supposedly without consideration to one's health status. I guess the initial legislation should have allowed for consideration of one's medical status—not the medical status of the beneficiary but of the insurance agent. A 500-percent increase in the premium is crazy. For this couple, the annual premium would total over \$25,000.

While the COBRA protections were never thought of as a means of providing coverage to the vast majority of uninsured Americans, it can and should ensure maintenance of coverage for those at risk of losing their coverage. Because of situations such as I have just described, we may need to reconsider the length of the protections provided under COBRA.

I would like to include the text of the letter in the RECORD so that all can see the tremen-

dous strain put on the residents of this country as a result of the haphazard, confusing, unaffordable mess that we call a health insurance system:

I am about to become a victim of the Cobra law designed to help the unemployed with health insurance under COBRA summary, Social Security Disability section (page CRS-5).

3-months before my Group Insurance policy expires, I have been sent continuation expiration date notice of 6/30/93. When I asked for conversion policy kit, they sent me information by the end of April that offered a \$1000 Deductible Individual policy for \$2,134 monthly premium compared to present Group Insurance \$200 Deductible for \$399+ monthly premium for my wife and myself.

The \$2,134 monthly premium is \$25,608 annually, near the gross median income level for our country. How can anyone afford that conversion policy when working, let alone someone unemployed with disability.

I was terminated 12/31/91, with stroke disability occurrence 5/9/92. I informed my former employer of Disability Entitlement Date 11/92 at the end of December, 1992, sending documentation to them January, 1993. Accordingly I asked for 11 month extension under COBRA summary, Social Security Disability section (page CRS-5). By late in March, the insurance company informed me in a phone conversation, there would probably be no extension because my COBRA qualifying event was 12/31/91 Termination Date, not Stroke Disability Date 5/9/92.

Proper documentation was sent to my insurance company who would see what they could do about extension request and my appeal. No formal written word sent to me about denial or granting my extension request. It is May 8, 1993 now.

If my continuation expiration date notice 6/30/93 stands, I will be without health insurance for my wife and myself for the first time since health insurance was originated. You can say I have a vested interest in health insurance since I always paid-in directly and indirectly since its inception.

Normally, the insurance company gives insured 6 month notification of continued expiration date notice. Because they brought on board COBRA participants 3 months late for new January 1, 1993 policy, I only received 3 month notice and at best will receive 1½ month notification on whether they will grant or deny 11 month extension request.

In scouting around for doable health insurance at this late notice, all health insurance companies exclude me for prior conditions. Just now I have found in Illinois a "CHIPS" policy, administered by Blue Cross/Blue Shield that will give me \$500 Deductible Health Insurance for \$689 monthly premium and my wife a \$542 monthly premium, once she is rejected by another insurance company for a prior condition.

Together this "CHIPS" policy is \$1231 monthly premium compared to Group Insurance company's conversion policy at \$2134 monthly premium. Conversion policy from Group Insurance company is 535% premium increase over \$399+ Group Insurance now paid. "CHIPS" policy is 308% increase.

"CHIPS" usually has 6-8 month waiting period. Significantly, without formal notice of at least 6 months, the insured is put at a time disadvantage with no insurance coverage because at least 6 months notice needed to get aboard "CHIPS".

How can a Group Insurance get away with this and with offering their high conversion

policy premium of \$2134 vs "CHIPS" \$1231 monthly? A 535% and 308% monthly premium increase respectively over present Group Insurance monthly premium of \$399+. How can they keep their Federal & State franchise to do business? Look into this. Better, pass Universal Health Insurance now! No time to delay!

TRIBUTE TO BILL TALLENT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, with the reconvening of Congress after the Memorial Day recess, I felt it appropriate to take this opportunity to recognize a veteran and former prisoner of war [POW] from my congressional district, Bill Tallent, for his heroic efforts during World War II.

Bill served from 1943-45 in the U.S. Army and was just 20-years old in 1944 when he was wounded in action and admitted himself to a civilian hospital in Cologne. After treatment, he was harassed, interrogated, and transported to a concentration camp near Berlin, Germany. He escaped in June 1945 after spending 6 months as a POW and was found by U.S. Army troops who returned him to the United States.

Bill's military accomplishments are numerous. He received the rank of corporal and many medals for his 22 months of military service, including two purple hearts, expert infantry and rifleman, World War II Victory Medal, and the POW medal.

He is past commander of Chapter 256 of the Military Order of the Purple Heart and the Disabled American Veterans League. He is currently commander of the Smoky Mountain Chapter of American Ex-POWs.

Also, Bill has been very active in the Republican Party for many years. He was the Knox County Commissioner of Finance from 1953 to 1980, served on the Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission, and was chairman of the Knox County Republican Party in 1984 and 1985. Currently, he is president of Tallent Realty in Knoxville.

I am very proud to have someone from my district who has contributed so much in both military and civilian life. Mr. Tallent says, "I am opposed to war * * * I wouldn't do it again for a million dollars, but I would do it again for nothing for the privilege of all of us living as free Americans."

We must not forget the price that has been paid for our freedom and the rights we all enjoy today. We are blessed with these privileges because of the sacrifices that have been made by the men and women who put their lives on the line for our country through their service in the military. If it were not for their efforts, we would live in a much different world today. I know I speak for the American public when I express my thanks to all those who have served our country in the military.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE A. HAREWOOD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an exemplary person, Ms. Grace A. Harewood. Ms. Harewood is the founding director of the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Center. Her association with the development of the Center began in 1971, when as a candidate for the Master's degree in Social Work at Columbia University, she was assigned to an internship with the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality [CORE]. During that period, Grace developed a crisis center for the elderly at 451A Nostrand Avenue. Through this center, the CORE leadership recognized the need for services for the elderly and was inspired to explore the possibility of funding for a senior center.

In 1972, Brooklyn CORE was one of five organizations from which New York City requested proposals to provide community based senior centers in the Fort Greene community. Ms. Harewood, along with others, wrote the proposal and negotiated with the Commissioner of Human Resources for the funding of a senior center in Fort Greene. As Grace's work with the group continued, Brooklyn CORE and two other organizations became the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Center.

Ms. Harewood assumed the directorship of the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Center on May 16, 1973, 1 day after her graduation. With a vision to the future, Grace expanded the center's programs to create a youth component which was one of the first models for an intergenerational program, now popular with the Department for the Aging. This expansion was followed by a home delivered meals and transportation service. Under Ms. Harewood's administration from 1982-92, second, day care centers, third, senior center satellites and fourth, senior centers were brought under the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Council's umbrella.

Grace asserts that "the Council's vision reflects the spirit of the neighborhood. We endeavor to be the building blocks of our community." With a network of 11 agencies which she now administers, Ms. Harewood, with dedication and fortitude, continued to strive to meet the needs of more than 1,000 elderly, 10 high school student youth workers, and 600 children who receive quality service daily. On May 14, Ms. Harewood was given an award for 20 years of community service.

SOCCER TOWN U.S.A., ONEONTA, NY

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American tradition, soccer. The sport of soccer has been an intimate part of our American sporting heritage for over 100 years. Today the game is played

by millions of youth and adults across the country, and U.S. teams travel the globe to compete at the international level. Soccer's universal appeal makes it the most celebrated sport in the world.

My colleagues, I am proud to announce that tomorrow is the beginning of National Soccer Hall of Fame Week. From June 9 through the 14, major soccer events are scheduled across the country celebrating the game and its history. Highlights include the U.S. Cup: the United States hosts three of the world's soccer powers, Brazil, Germany, and England, in a six game competition held in five cities; the Puma Cup, a competition between the best high school seniors in the country; and the induction of the 43d class of hall of famers.

The U.S. Soccer Federation has awarded hall of fame status, our Nation's highest honor in sports, to three who made important contributions to soccer in America. Dennis Long, John Nanowski, and the legendary Pele will be inducted into the National Soccer Hall of Fame on June 12, 1993, in Oneonta, NY. The residents of central New York are proud to host the hall of fame week where each year hall of famers and other key individuals of American soccer pay tribute to the sport and honor its highest achievers.

I cannot think of a better setting to hold this premier event than at the hall of fame in scenic and historic Oneonta, NY. Oneonta is home to two NCAA division I soccer powerhouses, Oneonta State University, and the 1977 national champions, Hartwick College. These schools have produced three Hermann Trophy winners; which, like football's Heisman Award, is given annually to the best collegiate player in the country. Last year Oneonta attracted over 350 teams and 30,000 visitors from around the world to tour the Hall of Fame Museum and participate in soccer competitions, living up to its title, "Soccer Town U.S.A." It certainly is a fitting home for this magnificent event.

Established in 1979, the hall currently consists of the National Soccer Museum and the 61-acre Wright National Soccer Campus. It is the official keeper of the national soccer archives and holds as one of its premier missions the documentation, preservation, and promotion of American soccer and its history.

The Wright National Soccer Campus opened in 1991, with four state-of-the-art soccer fields. Upon completion, the campus will include a 27,000 sq. ft. soccer museum, a total of eight regulation fields, a vast outdoor stadium, indoor soccer facilities, and housing accommodations for 150 visitors.

What makes this year's hall of fame week particularly momentous is that next year the United States will play host to the World's largest sporting event, World Cup '94. Billions of fans from around the globe will witness the excitement and drama unfolding on our soil. Hall of fame week will help to show the rich diversity of the American soccer tradition and our deep enthusiasm for the game.

In fact, America has one of the oldest soccer traditions in the world. Dating back to the 1860's, its longevity is surpassed only by that of baseball's.

The Soccer Hall of Fame is a magnificent tribute to the contributions that the sport has made to our quality of life. A fitness oriented

sport played by boys and girls, men and women, soccer has grown in America to become one of our most popular sports. In fact, America is becoming an important soccer nation on a global scale. Of the 178 soccer playing nations, only the United States and Italy qualified for all six world championships.

America's women are also making a mark on international soccer, having recently won the first women's world championship.

As the only national museum of its kind in the world, the Soccer Hall of Fame is a fitting site to host what is truly an event of national proportion with international significance.

I would like to cordially invite my distinguished colleagues, and all soccer enthusiasts from across the country to visit central New York over the coming week and participate in this exciting celebration.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CLEANUP MONTH

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota Gov. Arne Carlson has proclaimed June Mississippi River Cleanup Month. I rise today to join Governor Carlson in supporting this important project.

The Mississippi River, an integral part of our Nation's history, begins as a small stream in northern Minnesota and drains into the Gulf of Mexico 2,400 miles later. As the mighty Mississippi winds its way through 10 States, the river passes through great cities and long stretches of wilderness, historic landmarks and recreational areas. Because of the Mississippi's significance, Congress authorized a feasibility study on designating the length of the river as a National Heritage Corridor which should be complete next year.

The first major metropolitan area the river encounters is the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The 72-mile section spanning the Twin Cities has been designated a National River and Recreation Area. In order to set an example of how to maintain a healthy and viable river, particularly through urban areas, Minnesotans cleaned up this section of the river June 5, 1993, and will continue to do so throughout the remainder of June.

As one who has enjoyed many of the scenic and recreational benefits of the river, and who has participated in cleaning up the river banks, I would like to impart to all the importance of keeping this national treasure clean.

I applaud and commend the efforts of Minnesotans to clean up the Mississippi River. I invite all who use and enjoy the river to join in the effort to keep the Mississippi clean and healthy.

TRIBUTE TO RICK HEITZMANN

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rich Heitzmann, a resident of my

district and a former intern in my office. Rick along with his running mate, Jahmal Green, recently won the Georgetown University Student Association's presidential election. Rick and Jahmal won an impressive victory by pledging to bridge the gaps between student government and the student body.

Rick's commitment to serving the community is clearly evident. It is not surprising that his commitment and sense of responsibility to the community have led to this prestigious accomplishment. His selection as student body president by his fellow classmates is a testament to his character. There is no higher honor than to be recognized by your peers, and Rick has received the highest honor the students of Georgetown University can bestow.

I have the utmost confidence that Rick and Jahmal will achieve their goal of bridging the gaps between the student government and the Georgetown community. When Rick interned in my Washington, DC office during the spring of 1992, he exhibited effective leadership qualities and a strong work ethic. Rick is the type of individual who can get the job done. The Georgetown student community will undoubtedly benefit under Rick and Jahmal's administration.

Rick is a perfect example of how hard work and determination lead to success. I feel confident in saying that this represents the first in a long line of successes for Rick.

THE CHILDREN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the Children's Bill of Rights written by a very dear friend of mine from Louisville and an eminently and nationally renowned pediatrician, Dr. Bill F. Andrews.

Dr. Andrews is genuinely concerned with children and their welfare. He has developed such machines as the "Billy Box"—the original oxygen hood for newborns—and the "Open Warmer"—the first open incubator to allow doctors to perform procedures on infants while still retaining the necessary warmth.

Dr. Andrews remains concerned—even at this point in his long and accomplished career—with discovering new ways of promoting infant and child health care. Currently, Dr. Andrews is in Oxford, England, pursuing studies in medical history and ethics and will return to the United States soon as director of the Children and Youth Clinic at the University of Louisville in Louisville, KY.

As a summary of his heartfelt beliefs, Dr. Andrews composed "The Children's Bill of Rights" in 1968, and it is as follows:

THE CHILDREN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

We hold these truths to be self-evident:

That each newborn infant is the most perfect and helpless of all of the creation;

That each newborn is as individual as the stars of our universe;

That each newborn has the inalienable right to be born wanted, loved and protected; and while growing to maturity within

and without the womb that every measure possible, as is known, be undertaken to afford the very best environment, nutrition and opportunity for growth and development;

That proper shelter, nutrition, clothes, education and health measures be provided each child to assure that each, with maturity, can assume the full responsibilities of adulthood and citizenship;

That the personhood of each child be fully appreciated and that each be informed of all matters including health as they grow in intellect and in capability; and that they learn to be involved, as maturity allows, and to participate in all decisions concerning their well-being;

That when and if correction is deemed necessary it will be applied with the greatest of respect and care and without mental or physical abuse;

That we shall as a society make every effort to establish for the children of today a firmer footing than we have ourselves enjoyed in all ways;

That we have witnessed from the very mistakes of nature much that has greatly benefited all of mankind and that infants and children with birth defects shall be our responsibility to rear to the fullest potential possible that they, too, shall share the rights to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness which is their birthright;

And that we fully realize that the level of civilization attained by any society will be determined by the attention it has paid to the welfare of its infants and children.

Therefore, in full awareness of these truths, we vow upon our honor and all we hold to be sacred to do our very best to bring about a better world for those who succeed us in order to repay our predecessors for our own gift of life.

BILLY F. ANDREWS, M.D.

MAY 19, 1968.

PHILLISTINE W. RONDO DAY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1993, one of our community's most beloved educators will retire from the Corona-Norco Unified School District, after more than 25 years of devoted service to the students and parents of our community. In honor of this occasion, I wish to proclaim June 30, 1993, as Phillistine W. Rondo Day in California's 43d Congressional District:

Whereas, Phillistine W. Rondo has served unselfishly and in an exemplary manner in the capacities of teacher, principal, and administrator since 1965 and is now retiring after more than 25 years of devoted service to the students and parents of the Corona-Norco Unified School District, and

Whereas, Phillistine W. Rondo has provided guidance, and love and extended her hand in support to any child under her charge, and

Whereas, Phillistine W. Rondo has demonstrated consistently strong leadership qualities and abilities throughout her long and varied career as well as making contributions to the field of education which have improved the opportunities and results

for all children and youth in our community and earned great respect from her peers and colleagues, and

Whereas, Phillistine W. Rondo has served tirelessly while contributing her energy, ideas, and leadership in many professional and community service organizations including the Corona-Norco United Way, American Association of University Women, Soroptimist International of both Norco and Corona, Circle City Kiwanis and the Corona-Norco YMCA, and

Whereas, Phillistine W. Rondo has raised and nurtured two foster daughters in a loving environment and has seen them grow into beautiful, healthy, successful and contributing members of the community,

Now, therefore, I, Ken Calvert, Congressman, 43d Congressional District, hereby proclaim June 30, 1993, as "Phillistine W. Rondo Day" on behalf of my constituency, I commend Phillistine W. Rondo, administrative assistant to the superintendent, for her many years of devoted service to this community and thank her for her efforts and guidance and wish her and her beloved Sir Nicholas many years of happy retirement and success in future endeavors.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS TO HOLD HEARING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress will hold a hearing for outside groups and other interested parties to testify before the Joint Committee on June 29, 1993, beginning at 10 a.m. Anyone interested in testifying should contact the Joint Committee's office at 226-0650. The Joint Committee would like to receive input from all interested groups and individuals before we begin to assemble our recommendations, so we encourage those who cannot testify to enter statements into our record.

The Joint Committee intends to hold its final hearing this summer on July 1, 1993.

COL. CLARENCE E. "MEL" FISHER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a dedicated Missouri friend, Col. Mel Fisher, who will retire as superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol in September. I congratulate Colonel Fisher who has given over 35 years of loyal service to the patrol.

A native of Lexington, Colonel Fisher attended Wentworth Military Academy. He received a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri in 1966 and a masters degree in public administration from the University of Missouri, Kansas City in 1970. Colonel Fisher is married to Carol Jean Henderson, and they have three children.

He began his career with the Missouri Highway Patrol in 1958 and attained the rank of

sergeant in 1967. Colonel Fisher was promoted through the ranks and became superintendent of the Highway Patrol in April, 1989. He is a member of the Rotary Club, as well as the FBI National Academy Associates. Colonel Fisher is also a member of the Missouri Peace Officers Association.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues in the House will want to join me in commending Col. Mel Fisher for the loyal and outstanding public service he has given to the State of Missouri.

LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE MEN'S HEALTH WEEK INTRO- DUCED

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to designate June 12-19, 1994, as "Men's Health Week." As we consider health care reform, prevention and early detection of disease will become increasingly important in saving health care dollars. The shift to prevention requires not only changes in the health care system, but also an awareness by the American public of the importance of regular visits to their physicians.

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men, afflicting 1 out of every 11 American men and killing 34,000 men every year. For African-American men, the rate of affliction is even worse; African-American men have the highest incidence of prostate cancer in the world. In the past 5 years, the death rate for prostate cancer has grown at almost twice the death rate of breast cancer.

Prostate cancer and many other health problems affecting men could be avoided if men's awareness of health screening tests were increased. Heightening the awareness of preventable health problems and increasing early detection and treatment of disease would significantly improve our Nation's health, as well as save limited health care dollars.

Recognizing and preventing men's health problems is not just a man's issue. Because of its impact on wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters, men's health is truly a family issue. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this vital legislation to designate Men's Health Week.

CONWAY TWITTY: IN APPRECIATION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, country music lost a great singer and songwriter.

Conway Twitty, who recorded more No. 1 hits than anyone else, died suddenly Saturday enroute from Branson, MO, to his home in Hendersonville, TN, just outside Nashville.

An artist who maintained an enormously loyal following, Conway was known for writing and singing songs that balanced virile vocals and sensitive phrasing. As one appreciative writer noted, Conway "tempered the Nashville sound formula with sincerity, conjuring the choke of aching hearts one moment, the bravado of courtship the next."

Mr. Speaker, country music is blessed with individuals of immense talent and compassion. Together they have made country music the Nation's favorite. Conway Twitty can be counted among the very best contributing to that fact. He will be sorely missed by his fellow artists and his fans. And, to his family, I extend my heartfelt condolences.

I have included three articles about Conway Twitty.

COUNTRY STAR CONWAY TWITTY DEAD AT 59

(By Jerry Nachtigal)

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Services are scheduled Wednesday in Tennessee for Conway Twitty, a teen rock idol in the 1950s who crossed over to country to become a star. Twitty died Saturday at age 59.

Mel Tillis called Twitty a great singer.

"He didn't do a lot of talking on stage, he said he let his music do his talking," Tillis said. "He was a song's best friend, because he could really sing."

Twitty and Loretta Lynn won the Country Music Association's Vocal Duo of the Year award in 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. They won a Grammy for their 1971 duet, "After The Fire Is Gone."

Lynn's husband, O.V. "Mooney" Lynn, is recovering from heart surgery at the Springfield hospital where Twitty died.

"Mooney and I are devastated by the news," Lynn said. "I've not only lost a great singing partner but also a great friend. My heart goes out to Conway's family and we're all going to miss him very much."

Vince Gill, who toured with Twitty in 1990 and 1991, said Twitty "was the most song-conscious guy I've ever met."

"He would search through millions of songs to find the perfect one," Gill said.

Twitty's wife, Dee Henry, other relatives and some of his band members were with him at Cox Medical Center-South when he died of complications from surgery after a blood vessel ruptured in his stomach.

Twitty collapsed on his tour bus during a rest stop in southwest Missouri. He was on the way home to Hendersonville, Tenn., from a performance Friday night in Branson.

Twitty was born Sept. 1, 1933, as Harold Lloyd Jenkins, named after the silent movie star. He changed his name in 1957 by borrowing from Conway, Ark., and Twitty, Texas.

After spending many years as a songwriter, his performing career took off with the name change. He recorded more than 40 No. 1 hits, including "Hello Darlin'," "Tight-Fittin' Jeans" and "Linda On My Mind."

Twitty got his break as a rockabilly artist in the 1950s, writing songs for the Sun Records' stable of singers that included Elvis Presley, Jerry Lee Lewis and Johnny Cash.

His first hit was "It's Only Make Believe," which soared to No. 1 on the pop charts in 1958.

Twitty capitalized on his teen idol status by starring in the films "Sex Kittens Go to College" and "College Confidential."

Despite the advice of managers, booking agents and record company people, Twitty made the switch to country and turned out a string of No. 1 hits until "Georgia Keeps Pulling On My Ring" missed in 1977.

"I'm a fan, too. I like what the fans like," Twitty said in a 1985 interview. "I believe I can pick the songs. I have a fan's ear."

In 1982, Twitty opened Twitty City, a nine-acre tourist complex in Hendersonville, a Nashville suburb, where Twitty often would greet visitors.

He grew up in Friars Point, Miss., listening to the Grand Ole Opry on the radio, and was influenced by the local black church. He put together his first band when he was 10.

Besides his wife, he is survived by his mother, Velma Jenkins; and his four children, Joni, Jimmy, Kathy and Michael. His mother and children live at Twitty City.

[From the Washington Post, June 7, 1993]

HIS ROCKIN' HEART BELONGED TO COUNTRY

(By Richard Harrington)

Conway Twitty had major league baseball dreams—the Philadelphia Phillies wanted to sign him out of high school in Helena, Ark.—but it was the Army that drafted him in the mid-'50s. When Twitty came back from a tour of Japan, he heard Elvis Presley's "Mystery Train" and Carl Perkins's "Blue Suede Shoes" and got sidetracked for a few years in rock-and-roll, but in the mid-'60s Twitty returned to the music of his childhood and eventually became the Babe Ruth of country music, racking up more No. 1 hits—50 of them—than anyone before him or after.

Twitty, who died Saturday of an abdominal aneurysm at age 59, built and maintained a tremendous, and tremendously loyal, following through constant touring and recording. He fully subscribed to the Nashville Sound but tempered its formula with sincerity, balancing virile singing with sensitive phrasing, conjuring the choke of aching hearts one moment, the bravado of courtship the next.

Country music was Twitty's first love when he was still Harold Lloyd Jenkins. But when the Army stint, it was rock-and-roll that caught his ear and rerouted his dream. He and Elvis Presley had been born only 40 Mississippi miles apart—Twitty in Friars Point, Elvis in Tupelo—and their singing styles were not dissimilar, though Twitty had a little more growl in his voice. But where Elvis had only to venture to nearby Memphis, Twitty had to travel to far-away Hamilton, Ontario, to find his moment.

By then, he'd changed his name to stand out from the pack, borrowing two small towns—Conway, Ark., and Twitty, Tex.—and coming up with a name as memorable as the break-through ballad he wrote in Hamilton, "It's Only Make Believe." Recorded in 1958, it shot to the top of the charts, sold several million copies and locked Twitty into rock-and-roll for the next six years. Although he had a few more hits there—"Lonely Blue Boy" was the only other Top 10 rock hit—and sold more than 16 million records, Twitty was never comfortable, particularly when he was pressed into a series of tawdry teen films like "Sex Kittens Go to College," "Platinum High School" and "College Confidential." Twitty also served as the model for teen idol Conrad Birdie in the 1960 musical "Bye Bye Birdie."

In fact, it was Bye Bye Twitty in 1964: After his manager had promised he could do country but sent him contracts for another rock tour, Twitty walked offstage in the middle of a show in a New Jersey club, abandoning rock-and-roll and going home to country (though "It's Only Make Believe" was always his concert-closer). Twitty was one of the first to make that particular transition, and he once told journalist Patrick Carr that the delay was worthwhile.

"I feel like I started with rock and worked my way up to country music," Twitty explained. "I had to get out there and experience life . . . the things that a country song is all about. . . . It's so much a part of everybody's everyday life that it's like Coke—it's the real thing."

Twitty's first country chart success came in 1967 with "Guess My Eyes Were Bigger Than My Heart," and his first No. 1 came the next year with "Next in Line." He became the most prolific No. 1 artist with "I'd Love to Lay You Down," his 27th, and as with Ruth's home run count, Twitty simply extended it with each passing year. Besides his originals—Twitty wrote about 20 of his 50 No. 1 songs—he always displayed a great ear for songs, noting that he might listen to a couple of thousand before picking the 10 he'd record on an album.

The hits kept coming—"To See My Angel Cry," "Hello Darlin'," "She Needs Someone to Hold Her," "I See the Want-To in Your Eyes," "This Time I've Hurt Her More Than She Loves Me," "After the Good Is Gone," "You've Never Been This Far Before." Many songs explored adult themes—"I've Already Loved You in My Mind," "The Games That Daddies Play," "How Much More Can She Stand"—and there was a candor to the songs Twitty recorded that appealed to both women and men.

"I pick a song a woman will like for sure," Twitty once said in an interview. "Women are more sensitive and get the point quicker." But, he explained, "I try to find a song that says something I know a man would like to say to a woman, but doesn't know how. If you can make it easy for him—where all he has to do is go pick up an album, or drop a quarter in a jukebox, and just kinda give her a squeeze when he hears those words—then you've made a fan of the man too."

Besides his solo hits, Twitty racked up five more No. 1s in partnership with Loretta Lynn. With their voices entwining easily and intimately, Twitty and Lynn had their first No. 1 with "After the Fire Is Gone" and became one of the two most celebrated duos in country music, along with George Jones and Tammy Wynette.

Another side of Twitty was the down-home entrepreneur, a role he generally played well, whether as music publisher, talent booker or, in the late '80's, cruise director for "Cruising With Conway" (down to the Grand Cayman Island, which he called Hill-billy Hawaii). One of his few failures was the Twitty Burger: "Tweet Yourself to a Twitty Burger—the hamburger with a Polynesian punch" (it included a slice of pineapple). Typically, after the venture failed, Twitty paid back all of his investors, a process that took 12 years.

He was more successful with Music Village USA—better known as Twitty City—the entertainment complex he opened in Hendersonville, Tenn., in 1982, which quickly became one of the Nashville area's most popular tourist attractions.

But Twitty himself seemed to prefer the road despite its rigors. And he was on his tour bus after a performance in Branson, Mo., when he collapsed Saturday. The hard-work ethic that defined Conway Twitty had been instilled in him by his father when he was a child, and he often quoted it in interviews: "When there's cotton out there, you gotta get it. When it's gone, you can rest."

[From the Tennesseean, June 8, 1993]

A MUSIC CITY MASTER

Music industry folks knew Mr. Conway Twitty, who died Saturday in Springfield,

Mo. at the age of 59, as "the best friend a song ever had."

That made him Music City's best friend, too.

His 50 No. 1 songs are a chartbuster—more than anybody. And he sang all kinds of songs from rock 'n' roll, to rockabilly to blues and pure country.

Mr. Twitty's skills as an entrepreneur paid dividends for Music City as well. His business ventures gave the city a place for fans to call home. Mr. Twitty helped lure tourists with a museum at his Twitty City complex in Hendersonville. He became the first to open his home to his fans.

And when Nashville wanted a baseball team, Mr. Twitty was one of the biggest investors in the Nashville Sounds. In his youth, Mr. Twitty had been scouted by the Philadelphia Phillies; Philadelphia's loss was Nashville's great gain. His Twitty Birds were stalwart participants in the annual charity softball game at the beginning of Fan Fair every year.

So it was with great sadness that many who came to play in the event Sunday remembered the man who had given so much to his industry and his community. A lot of fans gathering in Nashville this week for Fan Fair and around the world mourn him as a kind, decent man who appreciated the following he built up over four decades.

He achieved the heights of his profession in a quiet, dignified, classy manner. Mr. Twitty once sang "After All the Good Is Gone." In Nashville, the good he has done lives on.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHESTER AND JOAN RYBA—CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF MARRIAGE

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, Chester and Joan Ryba, of Cincinnati, OH, are celebrating their 50th anniversary on July 17, 1993. They were married in 1943 at St. Clare's Church in College Hill.

Chet is a retired truckdriver from Schoenling Brewing Co., where he was employed for 38 years. He and Joan have two daughters, Sandra Smith of Parsippany, NJ, and Karen Garbarino, of Loveland, OH. There are six grandchildren ranging in age from 19 years to 21 months.

Chet and Joan are both actively involved in volunteer work at Mapleknoll Senior Center. Chet is head of the wood shop, and also drives for Meals-on-Wheels. Joan has many diverse volunteer jobs from receptionist, to activity reservationist, to advisory council. Both are also Bingo volunteers.

Chet and Joan have dedicated their lives to family and friends, and are truly deserving of the happiness that has been theirs for these 50 "golden" years.

PATIENTS PLEA FOR RELIEF FROM DISEASE OF THE ELDERLY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, located in my congressional district is a group called the So-

ciety for Progressive Supranuclear Palsy [SPSP]. The SPSP is a nonprofit organization dedicated to stimulating PSP research and informing SPSP members of findings in the area of PSP. PSP is a rare movement disorder similar in some ways to Parkinson's disease and with no known cure or treatment.

The following is an article written by David Saks, the tireless executive director of SPSP, that describes the disease, the efforts to find a cure for PSP, and the Society's agenda for making progress in research into this rare disorder. I hope my colleagues will read and learn from this article.

PATIENTS PLEA FOR RELIEF FROM DISEASE OF THE ELDERLY

"I have two strong legs that I can move, but when I walk, I fall."

"I have a strong voice, but when I talk, no one understands."

"I have good vision, but I cannot see; I cannot read."

"My throat is healthy, but I cannot eat without choking."

These are typical comments of patients who have Progressive Supranuclear Palsy [PSP], a rare neurological illness that debilitates its victims, causes years of suffering, and finally, in its later stages, relegates them to bed. PSP onset usually occurs in the mid-sixties.

PSP is a movement disorder, similar to Parkinson's disease although its symptoms are much more severe. It is characterized by degeneration in several areas of the brain. Although it is primarily a motor disorder, intellectual functioning may also be affected with impaired short-term memory, impaired visuospatial skills and slowness of thinking.

PSP is not uncommonly associated with depression manifested by social withdrawal, lowered self-esteem, helplessness, hopelessness, and suicidal thoughts. The major motor signs include slowness of movement, stiffness of muscles and joints, trouble walking, with impaired balance and frequent falling. Patients are unable to move their eyes up or down and there is severe dysfunction of talking and swallowing.

The cause of PSP is not known. Furthermore, there is no cure or any truly beneficial medication available for control of symptoms. Although attempts at treatment are made with anti-parkinsonian medications and anti-depressants, they rarely provide substantial improvement and the symptoms continue to progress relentlessly.

Sad to say, PSP is a sorely neglected illness.

In the private sector: Only a few neurologists have had enough interest in the disorder to conduct clinical studies. There has been even less basic research. These few efforts, however, have produced a good measure of clinical knowledge. Unfortunately, they have produced no alleviating medication, no definite clue as to cause, nothing that may lead to a cure. The pharmaceutical industry, facing a potential market of only 20,000 to 25,000, does not find it profitable to invest the millions necessary to develop a PSP medication. Subsidies provided by the Congress could reverse this catch-22 situation.

In the public sector: The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke [NINDS] has conducted several important intramural studies within recent years. Congress has

done absolutely nothing specifically to help find the answers to the PSP puzzle. Of course, Congress has appropriated funds for neurological research in general, but none has been spent on PSP research beyond that used by NINDS in intra-mural studies. Other than a standing invitation to scientists to apply for grants with which to pursue research in all movement disorders, there has been no reaching out, no intensive searching for solutions.

In February 1992, the Food and Drug Administration circulated an invitation to pharmaceutical companies to apply for grants for the purpose of developing medications to combat all rare disorders.

PSP was first identified as a distinct neurological disorder, different from all others, in 1963 by Drs. Steele, Richardson, and Olszewski. Its victims suffer through years of torment as symptoms worsen. To take one symptom as an example: The gradually decreasing ability to produce clear speech ends in final stages with total loss of oral communication. The patient is locked within himself, unable to communicate; unable to express thoughts; his personality buried in silence; to sink, in effect, into anonymity.

To say that "something needs to be done" is a hollow suggestion indeed unless specific proposals are laid upon the table.

First, Congress should initiate a program of annual increases in appropriations for research in the disorders of the brain, aiming at a four-fold increase by the end of the decade of the brain.

Second, Congress should take the necessary steps to see that a portion of its appropriation for neurological research is spent on research for PSP and other rare disorders.

Third, Congress should use committee hearings and other means at its disposal to expose to the public PSP and other rare disorders.

Fourth, Congress should use its considerable power in the public relations market to gain widespread recognition of PSP and other rare disorders.

Fifth, Congress should make known, through letters, phone calls, at hearings, personal meetings, and so forth, to the regulatory agencies their determination that remedies be found for the sufferers from PSP and other rare disorders.

But enough of telling Congress what to do. Now a plea, "please do something."

THE DEDICATED SERVICE OF RABBI ELY JEREMY ROSENZVEIG

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to Rabbi Ely Jeremy Rosenzweig who has unselfishly served his community and fellow man. It is with great pride that our community plans to honor Rabbi Rosenzweig who is the recipient of the 11th annual Kodimoh Brotherhood Humanitarian Award.

Rabbi Ely, as he is affectionately known throughout the community, will receive the

award on Tuesday evening, June 29. An award which was instituted to honor those, like Rabbi Ely, who have distinguished themselves for their unstinting commitment and outstanding service to worthy causes in the community. Rabbi Ely is 37 years old and has served the Kodimoh congregation with great distinction for 5 years and is widely considered one of the fine young rabbis in America today.

Rabbi Ely is a loving father and husband. The rabbi and his wife Chani have four beautiful children, Ariel, Tziona, Shifra, and Elisheva and a fifth child due this summer. Unfortunately for our community, the Rosenzweigs are moving to Stamford, CT July 1, where Rabbi Ely will assume the position of senior rabbi at a leading orthodox congregation. Our loss is Stamford's gain however, and needless to say, we wish them the very best of luck.

Mister Speaker, I salute Rabbi Rosenzweig for the important services that he has provided without fanfare. Rabbi Ely has served the Kodimoh Congregation and the community with distinction over the last 5 years. He and his wife Chani have made a tremendous impact on the entire community and when they move in July they will be greatly missed.

REPRESENTATIVE CARDISS COLLINS HONORED

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, because of the press of business in the House we often fail to recognize the accomplishments of our colleagues. I rise today to congratulate a fellow Member from the hub of the continent, Chicago, IL. This Member has reached a milestone in her service to this country and this body.

On June 5, Representative CARDISS COLLINS will have served in this body for 20 years, which makes her the longest serving black woman in the history of the Congress. Over these years, she has distinguished herself in many ways, becoming the first black woman to represent a congressional district in the Midwest, the first black and first woman to serve as a Democratic whip-at-large, and the first African-American and first woman to chair a subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce panel.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. COLLINS' accomplishments are many and various. I could go on listing the many firsts that this trailblazer has accomplished. I congratulate the Congresswoman on her anniversary. I and many other Members appreciate her contribution to the Congress and wish her many more years of service to people of the Seventh District of Illinois.

LYME DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge that this week, beginning June 6, 1993, has been designated Lyme Disease Awareness Week by an act of Congress and the President. It is vitally important that the facts about this painful and often life-threatening disease are brought to the forefront. This disease does not discriminate. Amazingly, despite the immense destruction inflicted on Lyme disease victims, this ailment is transmitted by a tick no bigger than a speck of dust.

In Connecticut the number of reported cases nearly tripled in 3 years and current estimates place the number of occurrences between 500,000 and 1 million. Reported outbreaks have spread to 49 States in only the 16 short years since the disease was discovered in 1977. These statistics are overwhelming, and something must be done to find a cure soon. Researchers are endeavoring to do so with some success, but we must continue to work until this illness is no longer a threat.

As with most diseases, early detection of Lyme disease is essential to ensuring an effective remedy. If left untreated in humans, Lyme disease can cause debilitating disorders including blindness, paralysis, and death. That is why heightened awareness of this disease is critical. With the proper understanding of this disease's devastating effects, parents and physicians will more readily recognize the symptoms and can begin early and productive treatment.

Accordingly, I am pleased that this week has been designated as Lyme Disease Awareness Week and I hope that as a result of this designation the public will become more cognizant of the danger of this illness.

THE HOUSE BUDGET RECONCILIATION BILL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss my vote on H.R. 2264, the budget reconciliation bill. After careful analysis, I decided that I could not support this package. It goes too far in raising taxes and not far enough in cutting spending.

I have the highest respect and affection for President Clinton. However, none of us were elected to be a rubber stamp. We were all elected to represent the people of our congressional districts to the best of our ability. Everywhere I go in my district, people say the same thing: cut spending and reduce the deficit. They are willing to accept additional new taxes, but they want to make certain that these tax increases are a last resort, that the President and Congress have done everything possible to reduce Government spending first.

Last fall, Mr. Clinton promised to cut spending by \$2 for every dollar he raised in new

taxes. Then, in January, he revised this ratio—making it \$1 in new taxes for every dollar cut in spending. Now, the package would raise nearly twice as much in new taxes as it would cut in Government programs. Specifically, a realistic analysis indicates that under this plan there would be a net tax increase of \$246 billion over the next 5 years and net spending cuts of \$136 billion over the same period. President Clinton's original ratio has been reversed. What's more, the timetable is backward. The tax increases would be retroactive to the beginning of this year. The bulk of the spending cuts do not kick in until fiscal years 1996 and 1997. We've been down that road before, of tax increases now and spending cuts later. This is not what the American people supported or expected when they elected us last fall.

The reconciliation package also imposes an unfair burden on Social Security recipients. In my congressional district alone 28,000 families receiving Social Security benefits will see an average annual increase of more than \$500 in their tax bills. I strongly support the principle of tax fairness. But when compared to proposed increased income taxes on other Americans, it is painfully clear that taxes on seniors' Social Security benefits kick in at a much lower income threshold. For example, once the incomes of individual Social Security recipients exceed \$25,000, they pay more in income taxes. But nonseniors do not face an income tax increase until their taxable incomes exceed \$115,000. Where is the fairness in this proposal?

I am also concerned over the double-whammy effects of the Btu tax on moderate income families in New York City. Not only will these households pay more than \$120 per year, but they will face rent increases based on the Btu increase, even when the landlords do not pay the utility bills. Under city and State rent stabilization laws, landlords are entitled to pass on increases in energy taxes, even when they do not pay the actual individual energy bill.

I fear that this package, if enacted as passed by the House, will come back to haunt all of us because of its emphasis on taxes over spending cuts. We must not abandon the more fiscally responsible, new Democrat approach on which we were elected.

Congress must control spending better than its ever done before. Consider the vote last week on H.R. 2118—the supplemental appropriations bill. The House approved giving the Defense Department an additional \$1.2 billion in new spending that it didn't even ask for. The Pentagon itself admitted it could raise the money by making reductions in other, nonvital programs. How can we expect any credibility with the public on raising taxes if we can't

even control ourselves long enough to allow the Pentagon to make spending cuts on its own?

Those of us who call for spending cuts must be specific. Generic pronouncements on the subject don't get the job done. That's why I include a list of specific cuts that I support. If each of these cuts were enacted, the savings would total over \$153 billion over the next 5 years. That's a lot of taxes that don't need to be raised.

I sincerely hope that this package will be revised—maintaining its many progressive elements while going further to reduce spending. If we can address the critical need to cut spending further, I foresee the possibility of voting in favor of a revised package.

SUGGESTED SPENDING CUTS

Space station.—Over 5 years, this will save \$11.35 billion.

Superconducting super collider.—Over 5 years, the cutting the super collider will save \$2.8 billion.

Advanced solid rocket motor.—Cutting ASRM would save \$1.95 billion over 5 years.

C-17 cargo plane.—It is estimated that 70C5-B's (the current cargo) plane could take the place of 120 C-17s, for a savings of \$11.5 billion.

Star wars.—Total elimination of funding for SDI would save \$28 billion over 5 years according to Council for a Livable World. Limiting SDI solely to an anti-missile defense system would save \$13.7 billion over 5 years, according to CBO.

Other defense cuts include.—Reduce Department of Energy Production of Nuclear Weapons—savings of \$6.25 billion over 5 years.

Terminate the Trident II missiles—savings of \$5.6 billion over 5 years.

Cut all intelligence (CIA, NSA, DIA) funding by 20 percent—savings of \$21.87 billion over 5 years.

Reduce Procurement of DDG-51 Destroyers—5 year savings of \$8.35 billion.

Reduce Naval Carrier groups from 13 to 10—5 year savings of \$16.38 billion.

Cancel Kinetic Energy Anti-Satellite Weapon Program—5 year savings of \$100 million.

Delay development of all new weapons for 1 year—1994 savings of \$600 million.

Cancel the National Aerospace Plane—5 year savings of \$750 million.

Other nondefense budget cuts.—Reduce Nuclear Weapons Research by the Department of Energy—5 year savings of \$1.45 billion.

Eliminate below-cost timber sales from National Forests—5 year savings of \$250 million.

Increase royalties for mining on Federal lands—\$560 million increase to revenues over 5 years.

Reduce subsidies to farmers through Deficiency Payments by 3 percent per year—5 year savings of \$11.2 billion.

Eliminate Federal subsidy for wool, mohair and honey—5 year savings of \$580 million.

Total Savings if all cuts implemented—\$115.25 billion over 5 years.

CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME TO LIFE CARE CENTER OF CORONA

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, as we continue to count down the last few years of the 20th century, we are coming to recognize more and more the increasing need for quality health and life care for our senior citizens—the fastest growing segment of our population. All too often, our elderly citizens are left without the type of caring attention they need to remain productive and content members of society.

Fortunately, there are far-sighted men and women in our country who recognize that good care for the elderly can also be good business. Such is the case with Life Care Centers of America, a corporation which has established quality life care centers throughout the United States. Their centers are based on the philosophy that their customers—the residents—are their highest priority.

They believe in the preservation of dignity, self-respect, and resident rights in a loving and caring environment. They believe in the resident-centered approach to care, in which the total health needs of the resident are met. And, they believe that the resident's family should be encouraged to become closely involved with the facility in meeting the resident's needs.

Likewise, they believe that each of their centers should be a good corporate citizen of the community in which it is located, maintaining communications with the public and participating actively in community affairs, particularly related to health care.

Additionally, Life Care Centers of America strive to be good employers, believing that their employees, as associates, are the most valuable resource.

For all of these reasons, and others it is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Life Care on the opening of its new facility in my home town. We are glad to have this outstanding operation in our area, and I wish the managers, the staff, and their residents many happy years in the Life Care Center of Corona, CA.